

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

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Entered at the Post Office, New York, and admitted for Transmission through the Mails at Second-Class Rates.

NEW YORK CITY: 284-286 Pearl Street. | PUBLISHED WEEKLY. | CHICAGO: Rialto Building, 135-153 Van Buren Street.

Vol. XVIII.—No. 12.

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1898.

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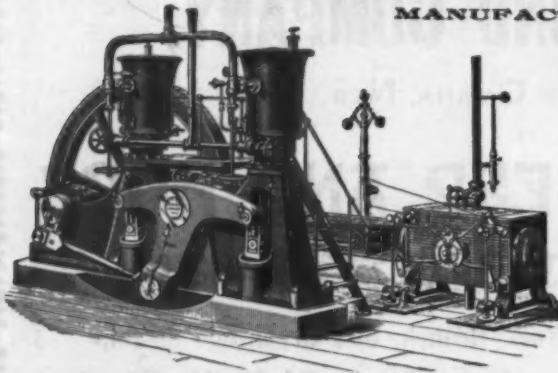
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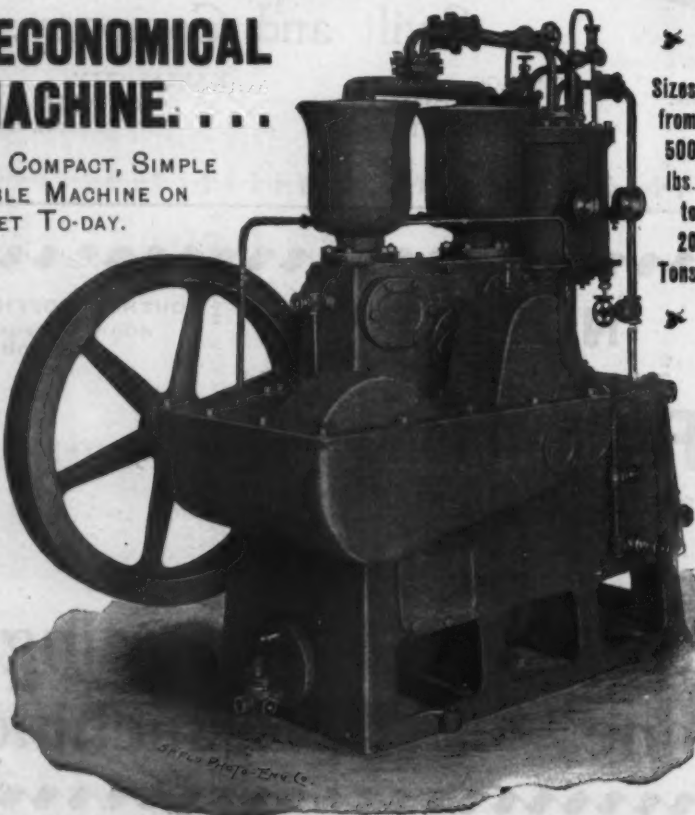
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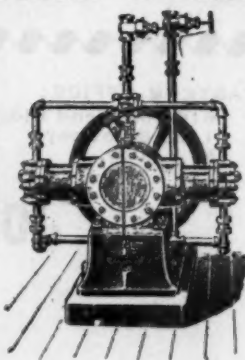
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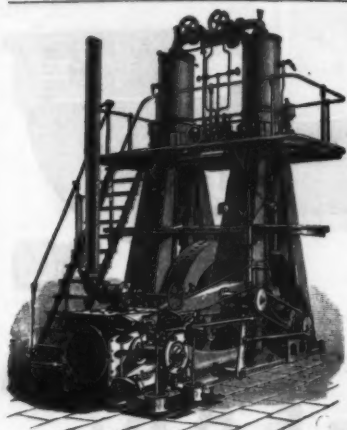
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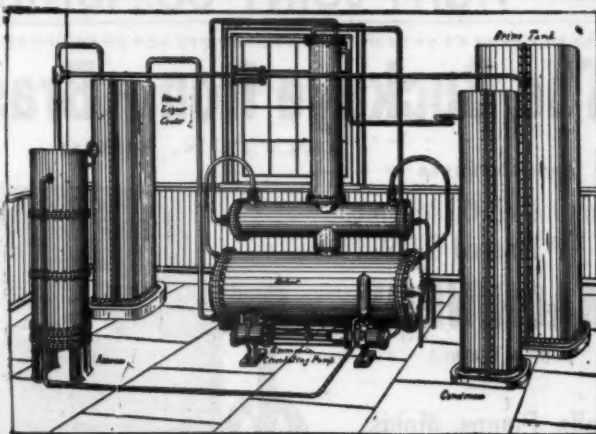
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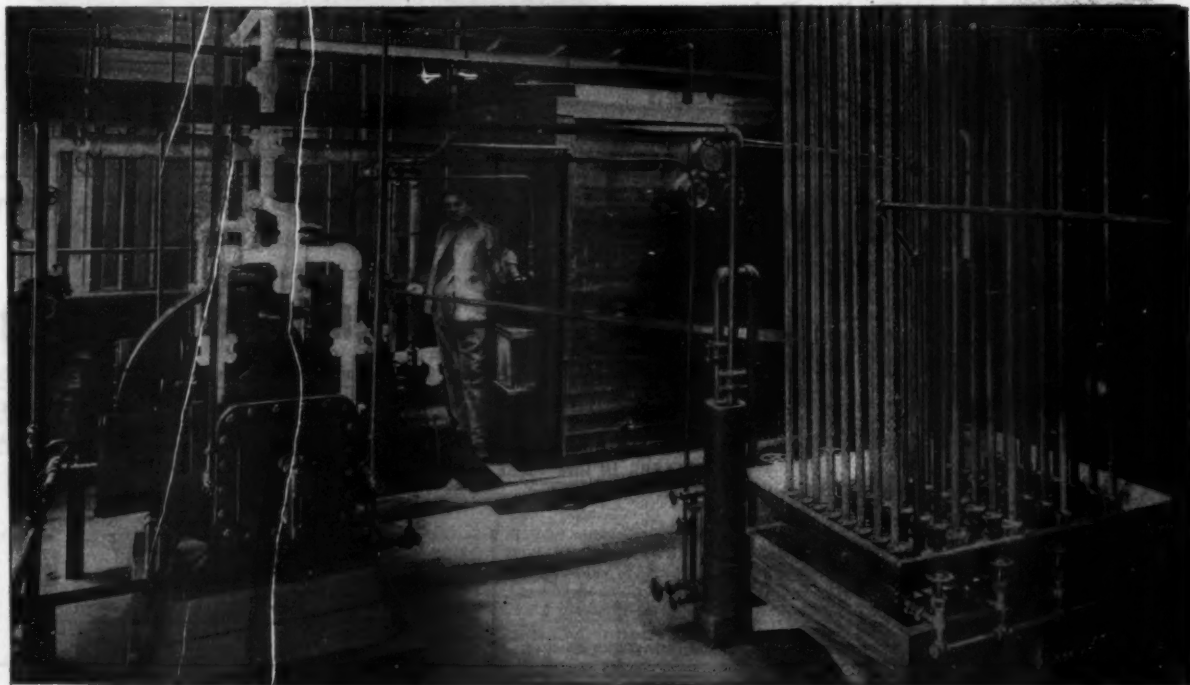
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Last week this space contained a cut of the meat room of the Cook County Hospital, Chicago, Ill., and referred to the new refrigerating plant which had been installed. The above shows it fully. The compressor is belted from the small engine in the back ground and hides the brine pump which is near the brine tank. The Condenser is of the vertical evaporative type, economical of water and easily handled. Such a plant is efficient, durable and convenient.

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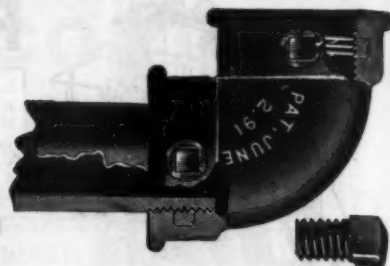
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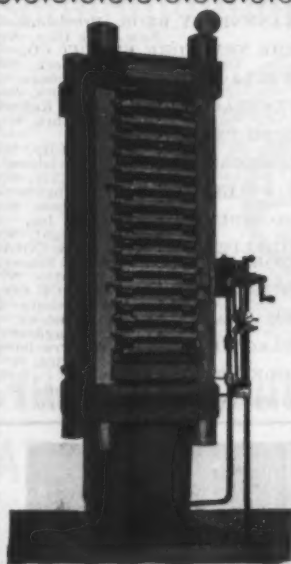
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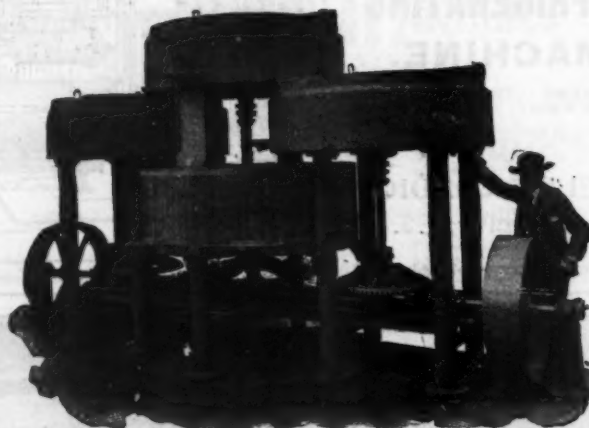
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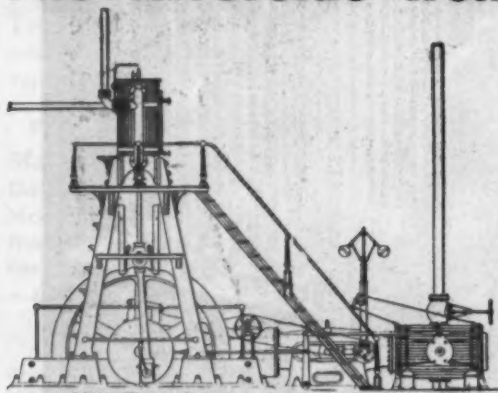
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Ryan & Richardson, Leavenworth, Kan.	1	100-ton	"
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LONDON, ENG.: 29 Farringdon Road, E. C.,

CABLE ADDRESS, "SAMPAN, NEW YORK."

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Per Annum, invariably in advance, in the
 United States and Canada, - - \$4.00
 Foreign Countries, except Canada (£1) - 5.00

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

Vol. XVIII. Saturday, March 19, 1898. No. 12
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WHILE YELLOW JOURNALS ARE
 MAKING WAR, WESTERN FARMERS
 ARE MAKING WHEAT AND PROSPERITY.

THE GOVERNMENT BUYING BEEF.

The United States Navy Department has been a liberal buyer of family beef in New York this week, taking over 1,000 barrels, and is in the market for other quantities.

THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT BUYING PROVISIONS.

There is no question but that some large buying orders have been upon the New York market for provisions this week from the Spanish Government. Common rumor here places the purchasing thus far at fully 600,000 pounds dry salted bacon.

SWIFTS' NEW DEPARTURE.

It is many years since the first car of Western dressed beef arrived in New York City. The older readers of this paper will remember the organized opposition and the steady fight which this, their new departure, met with. Every conceivable obstacle was put in the way of Western dressed beef; no lie was black enough to prevent its sale and the now famous "embalming lie" was an infant compared to other sensational inventions. Time and patience have changed things. The persistence of the Western packers, no less than the justice of their cause, have changed public sentiment and the agitators of those years have "kissed the hand that smote them." They worship at the shrine of the same packers they once condemned and the little sheets that "fought" so valiantly in those times, thankfully take their annual mite in the shape of an advertisement and are silent.

Western meat largely on account of its being frequently cheaper, made headway among New York City butchers, and consumers; one house after another opened branch establishments in the city until fully half of the beef consumed in the great metropolis and her sister cities and suburbs was supplied by the West. Many of the smaller slaughterers went out of the slaughtering business and became commission dealers. A number of them combined in the formation of a large dressed beef company to overcome the effects of competition by concentration as well as by a saving of expenses.

Another one of the largest slaughtering companies went into the enemy's own camp and became the owners of a large slaughtering and packing establishment in the West, establishing branches all over the country, and transferring a considerable part of their domestic and export trade from the New York to the Western house. Another big concern while not owning a Western plant shipped considerable live cattle from the West to England, at the same time killing experimentally at various Western centers, closely calculating in each instance, shrinkage on live cattle against that of dressed meats and other incidentals as differences in freights, market prices of products and by-products, without coming to the definite conclusion that killing in the West was more profitable than shipping the cattle to New York alive, killing them and disposing of their products in New York City and for export purposes. We estimate that from 12,000 to 15,000 carcasses of beef are consumed and exported in Greater New York weekly. Fully half of that, if not 60 per cent. of the total, has of late been supplied by the West. Barring few exceptions, when prices moved strongly upward, the market was glutted, partly owing to heavy

Western shipments as well as to large local killing. In spite of this the Eastern slaughterers maintained a very great part of their business and obtained better prices than the Western men. There are two plausible explanations to this. The first is that a great business in so-called "Kosher" beef is done in New York City. That is, beef coming from cattle, which have been killed under the supervision and after the ritual of the orthodox Hebrews, and for which these are willing to pay a premium over other beef not treated and killed in said manner. Besides this, such carcasses must not have been killed more than 24 hours previous to their being offered for sale. This precludes their being received from points west of Buffalo on time. The second and also plausible reason is that there is still a very large demand for "city dressed beef" in New York City. All of these reasons must have been fully studied and recognized by Swift and Company, when they concluded to purchase a large property on First Avenue in the slaughter house district of New York City and when they concluded to erect a slaughter house there at a total cost of probably half a million dollars, when finished. When such an experienced and far-seeing concern comes to a conclusion the execution of which must mean a return to former and almost discarded methods then the conviction must be ripe in them that after all there is still some money in selling city dressed beef in New York City. There are of course other thoughts that come to the front upon this occasion. "Does it pay better to kill for export in New York than it does in the West?" "Do they want to fight Western competition in the East?" and last, but not least, "Can hotels not better be supplied from a New York slaughter house, with its convenient cuts, than from a Western car?" All of this has no doubt been thought of, and time will tell whether this new move will change the complexion of the New York beef business and small stock trade and whether it is more profitable to kill in the West and ship dressed or to ship alive, feed and kill in the East. If the latter conclusion were reached slaughter-house property, limited as it is, would be much enhanced in value as a matter of natural consequence.

OUR CATTLE TRADE IN ENGLAND.

The United States contribution to the meat supply of England is not as large as it might be and the question naturally arises: Would a change in the methods of exportation lead to better results? Cattle drovers have long maintained that the only trade that can be carried on between this country and England is by way of exportation of live cattle. The voyage to England is a long one and so uncertain is the supply from domestic and foreign sources that when the American supplies arrive on the other side of the Atlantic, market conditions are found to be very different from those at the time of shipment. In the case of live cattle, however, they can be held until a favorable opportunity for sale occurs, but dressed meats, even with the most improved cold-storage facilities, would deteriorate in value if the stock were held to await a better market.

Although the question is still an open one, there is every appearance of a final decision in favor of the trade in dressed meats. Trans-Atlantic shipment is disastrous to the life of cattle. It is pleasing to note, nevertheless, that the trade from North America is conducted on a much better basis than that of South America. During 1897 or 254,247 cattle shipped from North America 618 were lost. Of 173,219 sheep exported from North America, 1,312 were lost. In the South American trade out of a total of 26,777 cattle, 2,523 were lost and 3,539 sheep out of a to-

tal of 105,202 died. The main cause of this destruction was the use of unsuitable ships. Many of them were badly ventilated and others too light for the purpose. In our last issue we brought a letter written to the London Standard in which these facts were stated very strongly. Considering the number of cattle which died on the voyage one can easily conceive the amount of suffering endured by the animals and it can safely be claimed that the flesh of the cattle which did not die was greatly injured for commercial purposes, as the bruises detract not only from the appearance of the meat, but from its value as a healthful food product. Besides, the tallow from imported cattle is said to be discolored and of an inferior value as a result of their close confinement, the kidneys of the cattle not having their normal action.

The exportation of dressed beef is to-day much more feasible than it ever was before. Not only have shippers the assistance of adequate cold-storage facilities while the beef is in transit, but recent improvements have made killing in large abattoirs more convenient and economical, in this country, than it can be done upon arrival in England.

Taking all these facts together, we are forced to the conclusion that exportation of dressed meats is far better both from an economic as well as a humanitarian view, than the exportation of live cattle. The animals are saved an immense amount of suffering and we retain the important by-products, thus giving material for many industries that would not otherwise exist, and increasing the factories and workmen.

VISITORS IN PACKING ESTABLISHMENTS.

We have noticed, in many criticisms on our meat inspections, made by foreign officials and scientists, several uncomplimentary and ungenerous remarks concerning American methods of packing and more especially what they term "the inaccuracy of our meat inspection." As a rule foreigners admire the systematic and mechanical workings of our large packing establishments, but it seems to bewilder them nevertheless. As they are not accustomed to packing conducted on such an immense scale and with such wonderful business methods, they take it for granted that the rapidity with which an animal is killed and turned into food products prevents the possibility of proper inspection. That this idea is erroneous is conceded by every impartial observer conversant with the facts. The foreign mind, accustomed to its staid, slow-moving methods of business, cannot grasp the fact that as certainly and as thoroughly as one operation in the slaughter of cattle is performed so is the inspection of meats, which is considered by all our packers as a necessary operation. Of course Americans appreciate that foreigners are like Admiral Nelson in this one matter—they are placing the glass to the blind eye so that they may not see what they could and should. As long as selfish interests dominate them so long will this perversion of facts continue. But one precaution our packers can make—close the packing-houses to visitors. A packinghouse is a purely business enterprise, such as is every other business house, and is run for business purposes and not for sightseers. As a rule, visitors interrupt the work in some manner or another and though our packers are courteous and willing, they should make a rule prohibiting the inspection of their establishments during working hours. In doing this they accomplish two great ends—minimize interruption to their work and workmen, and obviate the possibility of false reports concerning their operations. All due respects can be shown prominent visitors, but this rule should be firmly and consistently upheld.

A series of very interesting interviews on the outlook in the cottonseed oil trade appears in to-day's issue of "The National Provisioner," and we beg to draw the attention of the trade to same.

OF INTEREST TO PORK PACKERS.

In another column of our paper will be found a Hog Test, which will be of especial interest to pork packers. This test has been carefully compiled and is accurate in every detail.

PROPOSALS.

The Packers, Slaughterers, Wholesale Butchers, Renderers and Provision Dealers will find a number of proposals from the U. S. Lighthouse Board, the Hudson River State Hospital, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and the Long Island State Hospital, Kings Park, N. Y., on another page of this paper. The "National Provisioner," being by far the largest publication in the meat and provision industries of the U. S., is the journal selected for proposals by the Federal, State and municipal authorities and public institutions throughout the United States.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD. (MARGARINE.)

The old-timers in oleo oil received a reminder this week of how thing used to be "in the good old times." It was the quantity of oleo oil which sold this week in Rotterdam which recalled to the mind of the old guard the business in the early "eighties," but, alas, prices are very different in 1898 from what they were then.

The oleo sales in Rotterdam on Monday footed up 2,200 tierces, followed by sales of 1,000 on Tuesday, 700 on Wednesday, 2,000 on Thursday, and 150 to-day (Friday), making a total of 6,000 tierces for 5 days.

The market is strong at 38 for choice grades and 35 for good prime oil.

Lower grades have not yet shared in this improvement, and oleo stock is neglected.

Business in neutral lard is restricted; the larger churners seem to have pegged their ideas at 35, whilst packers claim to find but a small margin of profit at 36. It is likely, however, that churners will have to replenish their stocks ere long.

SALES OF OLEO OIL IN ROTTERDAM.

The following sales were cabled for the week ending March 17:

March 11. United sold at 37 florins.
" 11. Morris Extra sold at 37 florins.
" 11. Harrison sold at 37 florins.
800 tcs. sold.
" 14. United sold at 37 florins.
Sales this week, 2,600 tcs.
Stocks to-day, 1,000 tcs.
" 14. United sold at 37 florins.
" 14. Eastman Extra sold at 37 florins.
" 14. Morris Extra sold at 37 florins.
" 14. Calumet (Omaha) sold at 37 florins.
" 14. Harrison sold at 37 florins.
" 14. Calumet (Hammond) sold at 36 1/2 florins.
" 14. Swift Extra sold at 36 1/2 florins.
" 14. Orange King sold at 36 1/2 florins.
" 14. Girard sold at 31 florins.
" 14. Englewood sold at 39 florins.
2,200 tcs. sold.
" 15. Armour Extra sold at 37 florins.
" 15. Morris Extra sold at 37 florins.
" 15. Orange King sold at 37 florins.
" 15. Cudahy Extra sold at 37 florins.
" 15. Supreme Extra sold at 36 florins.
" 15. Midland sold at 34 florins.
" 15. Queen City sold at 34 florins.
1,000 tcs. sold.
" 16. Harrison sold at 38 florins.
" 16. Monarch sold at 35 florins.
" 16. Brilliant Extra sold at 34 florins.
" 16. Girard sold at 32 florins.
700 tcs. sold.
" 17. Eastman Extra sold at 38 florins.
" 17. Harrison sold at 38 florins.
" 17. Orange King sold at 38 florins.
" 17. Calumet sold at 37 florins.
" 17. Queen City sold at 35 florins.
" 17. Monarch sold at 35 florins.
" 17. Midland sold at 35 florins.
2,000 tcs. sold.

Exports of Oleo Oil to Rotterdam.

March 11. Per Stmr. Venango from Baltimore—Armour & Co., 515; Morris, 940; St. Louis D. B. & P. Co., 75. Total, 1,530 tcs.

March 12. Per Stmr. Odbam—United, 185; Stern, 100; Eastman, 271; Isaacs, 12; S. & S. N. Y., 357; S. & K. C., 318; Swift, 629. Total, 1,902 tcs.

March 14. Per Stmr. Delano from Baltimore—Armour & Co., 675; Cudahy P. Co., 300. Total, 875 tcs.

Neutral Lard.

March 11. Per Stmr. Venango from Baltimore—Friedman, 1,065; Kingan, 250. Total, 1,315 tcs.

March 14. Per Stmr. Delano from Baltimore—Armour & Co., 35.

PROVISIONS AND LARD. WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

AN ERRATIC MARKET, FEEBLY FLUCTUATING WITH GRAIN AND THE POLITICAL EXCITEMENT—MODERATE RECEIPTS OF HOGS—GOOD EXPORT DEMANDS.

This week has shown a provision market more in sympathy with the developments of weakness or strength in grain than in some time, yet upon no occasion has there been a very marked tendency either way. There has been indicated that for permanent healthy features there was necessary smoother outside conditions, and that a decided course to more confidence over prices was not among the probabilities so long as there was a likelihood of money affairs being upset by the Spanish trouble. Yet with all other considerations the provision market ought to assume its recent tendency to better prices. The receipts of hogs are even below moderate expectations for this week, while the weights of the animals is disappointing, although hardly under the reduced averages for some little time previously. Their prices have been higher and the packers have been anxious to take them in, while they would have been willing to have absorbed an even larger supply at the advanced figures. There has been shown this week that unless the hog receipts make a material increase that the stocks of the products will fall off quite sharply, as there appears to be hardly a let up in the recent export demands and which are as large at times as at any previous period in the season. But of course the home trade suffers a little in extent by reason of the Lenten season, and most of the packers say that their miscellaneous Eastern and Western trade orders are sensibly reduced. But there is no grumbling in any quarter over the extent of the general movement. There would be no reason why shippers would hesitate over buying, even with the consideration of a possible more serious difficulty with Spain. While it might be admitted that provisions would suffer a little more in price at the outset of war trouble and through sympathy with financial affairs, yet they would naturally recover almost at once through their statistical positions and the incidental contributory features in increased outside demands, while any temporary easy prices for the products would be offset as a buying feature in the fact that it would cost the foreigners more to get the goods forward in the effect upon the freight market. We do not observe that there is the least modification of interest on the part of the export market over taking supplies here, and notwithstanding the fact that recent shipments have been enormous and have closely approached those made at the height of the packing season. Current prices are attractive to the European consumers, while there is already shown that the demands will hardly be stayed thence in the near future, and that there is good ground for the belief that decidedly higher markets are among the probabilities later on in the season, and particularly in the summer and fall months, while that there will not be more than a temporary disadvantage through any possible serious issue from the political complications, with indeed added strength naturally in the event of trouble, or after the upset outside affairs have been composed from their first feverishness. The markets work now as though little change in them could be expected to an easier tendency, although it is probable, as was indicated in our previous report, that there will be slight changes both ways for a while yet. But from the outside

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figures that were made a few weeks since the decline has been rather substantial and more than would have occurred had not the outside demand been checked by the usual disposition of speculators to keep themselves well protected and to refrain from buying as much as possible until markets work under their own immediate influences. Regarding the position that way, that it has had a decline more than justified even by the consideration that there may be further feverish symptoms in the money situation, and with the feeling also that the supplies of suitable hogs are not likely to increase, the packers have been buying up this week any offerings that have come out from the outsiders and have felt much more confident that the position was on bottom, and that its future offered marked encouragement. This disposition on the part of the packers to buy has been in contrast with their movements of the previous week when they felt that the situation might work lower on the dull condition of outside demand, while they were helping it along a little at times, although then quite as confident as at present over future strong developments, while getting ready to take in the stuff when they felt that the pressure downward had reached its limit. It looks as though these outside speculators were realizing the strong position of the hog products through their statistical features, the well-recognized wants of Europe for the season and the moderate hog receipts, and that they were as well getting used to the daily developments of the Spanish difficulty, as there is at the close a little more of a disposition on their part to take hold, although feeling that material profits are not probable on their ventures for a few days at least. Any selling that has been done by others in the outside crowd has not been with a view of going short, but more to quit holdings until the situation works positively stronger. The short interest generally may be considered as unimportant, as no one considers that a safe side even for a limited turn, while where the packers have put out any stuff from time to time to crowd any weakness more their way, they have usually got back more than their offerings. It is essentially a long market, and only awaiting the resumption of normal conditions, in the dismissal of the political excitement, or an issue from it one way or the other, for a resumption of buoyant futures.

Concerning the hog supplies, it is altogether probable that there are plenty of light weight hogs and pigs back in the country, but there is no reason to expect for a while heavy hogs, as there has been so long a period of a supply of under average hogs, with conditions of prices that would have brought better averages forward, if they were to be had, that the entire trade has settled to the opinion that the weights of the animals are not likely to be materially greater than at present for a considerable time. All of the arrivals of the heavy hogs are commanding a premium, and they are eagerly sought for, while all around, as before remarked, there is not a sufficient general supply of hogs upon the marketable centers daily to meet wants of the packers. The English demands for the products this week have been more for lard and special cuts of meats, rather than as general as latterly for the miscellaneous offerings of the latter, while the continent has been as eager to take meats as lard, and the daily shipments are holding up to full proportions. The compound lard trading at the West has been of a more modified order for a few days previously for a little while, although the product can be had at perhaps a shade easier prices than then, since cotton oil is rather lower and the oleo stearine is bought at a decline. There has been a fair movement at the West in miscellaneous cuts of meats to its Eastern and Western trades, despite its showing some

falling off, as before alluded to, while this business is as much as is counted upon at this time of the year, and has not had any especial significance.

In New York the city cutters are doing little; their fresh pork trading is especially dull. Of course the Lenten season naturally accounts in part for the limited amount of business going on, but apart from this some portion of the trading has been drifting from the mining regions to interior cities, while Southern demands here are unimportant. The Havana markets seem as well to be pretty well loaded up with provisions, but the freight room by the Havana steamers is steadily absorbed close to its offerings for shipments of miscellaneous produce, although they have taken this week 350 tcs. city lard at 5.45, and 150 boxes city and Eastern clear bellies at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ @6 $\frac{1}{4}$. It cannot be said that the stocks of bellies, hams or shoulders are more than of moderate quantities in the cutters' hands, since their prices are too low with the cost of hogs to admit of the average cutting. At the decline to 6c. for 12-lb average city loose pickled bellies here last week the market is rather weak, that price being difficult to obtain. There is rather a dull look to the compound lard business here, except on local trade orders, in which way a larger number of small lots have been placed. The refined lard business has been a little brisker with the continent, but lack of decided buoyancy to the lard market has rather narrowed the buying orders.

The exports from the Atlantic ports in the previous week were fully 15,468,114 lb lard, against 9,586,980 lb in the corresponding week last year, while of meats there were 17,721,042 lb and 16,710,277 lb, respectively, and of pork 5,285 bbls. last week, and 3,104 bbls. same week last year.

The Chicago shipments last week were 4,256 bbls. pork, 11,419,961 lb lard, and 17,512,667 lb meats, against corresponding week last year 3,978 bbls. pork, 6,061,565 lb lard, and 12,102,400 lb meats.

In tierced beef there has been a more restricted trading with the English markets, yet some orders have come thence, and which have been closed out at the prices of the previous week. Near shipping sources have taken barreled lots moderately. Supplies generally had been pretty well worked down by the recent free movement, and there is generally steady holding of prices, while where there is any loss of demand it is regarded as incident to the Lenten season. Sales of 450 tcs. and 900 bbls. The city extra India mess quoted from \$16@16.50; barreled beef quoted at \$8.75@9.25 for mess, \$9.75@10.75 for packet, and \$10.75@12.25 for family. For beef hams the smokers continue indifferent over buying while there is a generally dull and easy market; \$22.50@23 quoted for car lots.

The moving features for the week were:

On Saturday (March 12) receipts of hogs only 29,000 head, including 10,000 head at Chicago, against 28,600 head and 9,300 head respectively, same time last year. The small receipts of hogs, even under expectations, did not have much weight in consideration of the weaker grain market, and provisions were depressed in sympathy, with dull speculation. It looked as though the position would sag a little further in view of the slow outside demand, and notwithstanding the active cash demand.

On Monday, receipts of hogs West, 54,000 head, including 28,000 head at Chicago; same day last year 48,500 head and 27,600 head, respectively. The products opened steady and unchanged on pork, and 2 points lower on lard and ribs, closing at 10@12c. decline on pork and at 5@7 points decline on lard and ribs. The weakness was on the political news. The English packers were selling lard moderately. Swift was buying ribs to a fair extent.

Barrett & Farnum sold ribs, as also Wolf. S. & D. sold pork. It was thought that lard was out of line with ribs, and that it would sell below them before the turn came. It looked at the decline as though the pressure was about over. Speculation was very dull.

On Tuesday there was an advance at the opening of 7c. for pork, and 2@5 points for lard and ribs, through a higher hog market, with the receipts of the swine much less than had been looked for and very moderate, or only about 34,000 head, against 51,000 head last year. There was a further advance of 10c. on pork and 2@5 points for lard, followed by a decline, which left the market lower than the day before by 2@5c. for pork, while lard and ribs closed only 2 points higher than then. On the rising tendency liquidation had been checked, and there was liberal buying by strong parties, including the Anglo, Swift, Cudahy, and the Chicago Packing Co. The selling was more by outsiders and through commission houses. The receipts of hogs are hardly large enough to meet demands on the current full wants of the products. Some portion of the advance was due to the higher wheat market early, and the later decline was mainly in sympathy with the reaction for the grain.

On Wednesday the opening was weak and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. lower on pork, steady to 2 points higher on lard, and 2 points lower on ribs; lost 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. on pork, 5 points on lard, recovering 10c. on pork, and reacting generally. The weakness early was through liquidation on the continued slow buying interest and the easier grain market, with which latter it reacted. There was selling of ribs early by Cy. Wright. Some of the packers were unloading stuff they had bought the day before. Receipts of

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(SEE PAGES 14 AND 45 ALSO.)

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PROPOSALS.

State of New York, Hudson River State Hospital, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Chas. W. Pilgrim, M.D., Superintendent.

On or before noon, March 24, 1898, sealed proposals will be received for furnishing supplies of fresh and salt meats to the Hudson River State Hospital, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for the six months commencing April 1, 1898. Specifications may be obtained by addressing Steward of said Hospital.

PROPOSALS FOR PROVISIONS.—Office of Lighthouse Inspector, Third District, at Tompkinsville, N. Y., March 14, 1898.—Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Wednesday, the 13th day of April, 1898, for furnishing and delivering provisions for vessels and light stations in this district. Form of proposals and printed instructions giving full particulars as to the articles required, and the terms of delivery and payment, can be obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject the whole or part of any or all bids, and to waive any defects. The right is also reserved to increase or diminish (not to exceed one-third) during the fiscal year the quantities of any item or article named in the specifications, and a clause to that effect will be inserted in the contract. The bid is to give also the price of commuted rations as per schedule in the specifications. The bidder in every case must furnish, with his bid, a certified check, in a sum equal to 3 per cent. of the amount of the bid. It will be returned to an unsuccessful bidder after the award is made; to the successful bidder when his contract is approved.

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FRESH AND SALT MEATS.

Bids in conformity with the specifications, to be had at the office of the Board of Managers, 367 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y., for supplying the Long Island State Hospital with fresh and salt meats for a period of six months, from April 1st, 1898, will be received until noon of the 28th day of March, at the above address.

TRUMAN J. BACKUS,
Pres. of Board of Managers.

hogs at the West were 61,000 head, including 25,000 head at Chicago; against 63,800 head and 27,300 head, respectively, same day last year.

On Thursday, receipts of hogs were 50,000 head including 22,000 head at Chicago, against same day last year 55,700 head and 24,000 head respectively. The opening market was strong, with an advance of 5c. for pork, lard and ribs. Pork advanced 12c. more; lard 7 points and ribs 2 points, and varied slightly thereafter. The moderate receipts of hogs and a big demand for cash lard tempted packers to increased buying. Stone sold July lard, while the few shorts were covering. The Chicago P. & P. Co., and Cudahy, were good buyers of provisions, and packers generally were on the long side.

Prices were as follows:

On Saturday (March 12) at Chicago: Pork—March closed at 9.90; May opened at 10.05, eased off to 10.02, sold up to 10.15, down to 9.95, closed at 9.95; July opened at 10.20, declined to 10.00, closed at 10.00@10.02. Lard—March closed at 5.07 nominal; May opened at 5.17, sold to 5.20, down to 5.10, closed at 5.12 asked; July opened at 5.25, down to 5.17, closed at 5.17@5.20. Ribs—March closed at 5.02 nominal; May opened at 5.10, declined to 5.02 bid, closed at 5.02@5.05; July opened at 5.15 bid and 5.17 asked, fell off to 5.07 bid, closed at 5.07@5.10. The New York market showed Western steam lard at 5.35; city steam at 5.25; refined at 5.70 for continent,

6.10 for South America, 7.25 for do., kegs; compound at 4½@4¼. Pork—Sales of 200 bbls. mess at 10.25@10.50. Sales of 11,000 lb pickled bellies at 6c. for 12-lb average, and 6¼@6½ for light average.

On Monday, at Chicago: Pork—March closed at 9.80 nominal; May opened at 9.95, sold to 9.97, down to 9.80, up to 9.95, closed at 9.82 bid; July opened at 10.00, declined to 9.90, closed at 9.90 asked. Lard—March closed at 5.00; May opened at 5.10, declined to 5.05, closed at 5.05@5.07; July opened at 5.17; declined to 5.12, closed at 5.12@5.15. Ribs—March closed at 4.97 bid; May opened at 5.00, declined to 4.95, sold up to 5.00, closed at 4.97@5.00; July opened at 5.07, eased off to 5.02, up to 5.07 asked, closed at 5.05 asked. In New York, Western steam lard on the spot was 5.32½; city steam at 5.20; refined at 5.60 for Continent, 6.10 for South America, 7.25 for do., kegs; compound at 4½@4¼. Pork—Sales of 500 bbls. mess in lots at 10.00@10.25. Hogs at 5½@5½. In city cut meats, pickled bellies, 12-lb average, offered at 6; do., 14-lb average, at 5½; do., 10-lb average, at 6½@6¼.

On Tuesday at Chicago: Pork—March closed at 9.75 nominal; May opened at 9.90, declined to 9.85, advanced to 10.00, declined to 9.80, closed at 9.80; July opened at 9.85, sold up to 10.05, back to 9.85, closed at 9.85. Lard—March closed at 5.05 nominal; May opened at 5.10, declined to 5.07, advanced to 5.12, sold off to 5.05, closed at 5.05@5.07; July opened at 5.17, eased to 5.15, advanced to 5.20, sold down to 5.15, closed at 5.15 asked. Ribs—March closed at 5.02 nominal; May opened at 5.02@5.05, declined to 5.00, sold up to 5.07, back to 5.02, closed at 5.02 asked; July opened at 5.07, sold up to 5.15, back to 5.07, closed at 5.07. In New York Western steam lard was at 5.30, city steam sold at 5.20, refined was at 5.65 for Continent, 6.10 for South America, 7.25 for ditto kegs; compound at 4½@4¼. Pork at 10.00@10.25 for mess, family mess at 10.50@11.25, short clear at 11.50@11.75. City cut meats at 6 for 12-lb average pickled bellies, 5½ for 14-lb ditto, 6½@6¼ for 10-lb average ditto. Hogs at 5½@5½. Sales of 10,000 lb pickled bellies, 12-lb average at 6, and 700 pickled shoulders at 4½.

On Wednesday at Chicago: Pork: March closed at 9.72; May opened at 9.75@9.77, eased to 9.75, advanced to 9.85 asked, declined to and closed at 9.77; July opened at 9.82, eased to 9.80, advanced to 9.90, declined to and closed at 9.82. Lard—March closed at 5.00 nominal; May opened at 5.07, declined to 5.02, advanced to 5.07, closed at 5.05 asked; July opened at 5.12, was afterwards at 5.10 bid, up to 5.15, closed at 5.12 asked. Ribs—March closed at 5.00 nominal; May opened at 5.00, was afterwards at 4.97 bid, up to 5.05 asked, closed at 5.00@5.02; July opened at 5.05, was up to 5.10, declined to 5.05 bid, closing at 5.05@5.07. In New York Western steam lard at 5.30. Sales of 150 tes. city steam at 5.15@5.20, while 350 tes. go to Havana at 5.45 for iron-bound packages, besides 150 boxes clear bellies, city and Eastern, at 6½@6¼; refined lard at 5.65 for Continent. Pork sold at 10.00@10.25 for 150 bbls. mess. Sales of 18,000 lb city pickled bellies at 6 for 12-lb average, and 5½ for 14-lb average ditto; 10-lb average ditto at 6½; pickled hams at 7½@8; 600 pickled shoulders at 4½@4¼; pickled hams at 7½. Hogs at 5½@5½.

On Thursday at Chicago: Pork—March opened at 9.87; May opened at 9.82, was up to 9.95, closed at 9.92; July opened at 9.87, sold at 9.85, up to 10.00, closed at 9.97. Lard—March closed at 5.10; May opened at 5.10, sold to 5.17, closed at 5.15; July opened at 5.17, sold up to 5.22, closed at 5.22 asked. Ribs—March closed 5.10 nominal; May opened at 5.10, closed at 5.10 asked; July opened at

5.12, was 5.15 bid, closed at 5.15@5.17. In New York Western steam lard was offered at 5.37½, city steam at 5.20@5.25, compound at 4½@4¼, refined at 5.70 for Continent, 6.10 for South America, 7.25 for ditto kegs. Pork at 10.00@10.25 for mess, 10.50@12.50 for short clear, 10.50@11.25 for family mess. City cut meats are slow and easy in prices, with 12-lb average pickled bellies offered at 6; pickled shoulders are hard to buy under 4½, and pickled hams at 7½. Hogs at 5½@5½.

To-day (Friday) the market was in the dumps again, and in strong contrast to the firmness of the day before, while it appeared to be influenced more by the dull outside trade, and which was hurt by the political trouble, and more especially as the money centers were the barometer, although nothing came out publicly of a more depressing character concerning a possible war trouble, except the inferences drawn from Senator Proctor's speech. Provisions worked apart from grain for the day, which latter was stronger on its own immediate influences. The opening on the products was about 2 points lower, followed by a recovery, and the changes further very light, with a small trading. Scalpers were bearish. Moderate buying by packers. The receipts of hogs were 55,000 head, including 21,000 head at Chicago; same day last year, 50,600 head and 19,600 head respectively.

At Chicago: Pork—March closed at 9.85; May opened at 9.92, sold off to 9.87, up to 9.90, closed at 9.90; July opened at 9.97, eased to 9.92, closed at 9.95. Lard—March closed at 5.07; May opened at 5.15, was 5.12 bid, closed 5.12 bid; July opened at 5.20@5.22, sold at 5.20, closed at 5.20 asked; September opened at 5.27@5.30, sold at 5.27, closed at 5.27. Ribs—March closed 5.07 nominal; May opened 5.07@5.10, sold at 5.10, closed at 5.07@5.10; July opened at 5.12, sold to 5.15, closed 5.12@5.15. In New York Western steam lard on the spot at 5.37½, city steam at 5.20@5.25, refined at 5.75 for Continent, 6.75 for South America, 7.25 for ditto kegs; compound at 4½@4¼. Pork sold at 10.00@10.25 for 100 bbls. mess. In city cut meats there were no changes in prices from the day before. Sale of 50 boxes rib bellies, 12-lb average, at 6 3-16. Hogs at 5½@5½.

A CURIOUS LARD CASE.

In the Clerkenwell Police Court, London, England, the presiding justice was called on to decide a very curious case concerning lard. Dr. Teed, the analyst to the Islington Vestry, declared that his sample of a case of lard was composed entirely of vegetable fats, and therefore adulterated with 100 per cent. of substances foreign to lard. Mr. Otto Hehner declared, on the other hand, that the two portions submitted to him were genuine lard. Dr. Teed then propounded the surprising theory that it was possible to make up lard with two layers of genuine lard and one layer of the spurious concoction; that the inspector, in dividing the sample, had struck on the layers and sent him the adulterated and Mr. Hehner the genuine. Mr. Teed's theory was certainly ingenious, but not convincing, and this case was dismissed.

JAPANESE MARKET FOR LEATHER.

Some conception can be formed, says La Conceria, of the opportunity of increasing the leather trade with Japan when we appreciate the fact that out of a population of 40,000,000 people only 2,000,000 wear shoes, but that with the remarkable aptitude for imitating Europeans now taking possession of the nation, the whole population may soon be expected to be in the market for shoe leather. The same thing may yet apply to the 400,000,000 of China.

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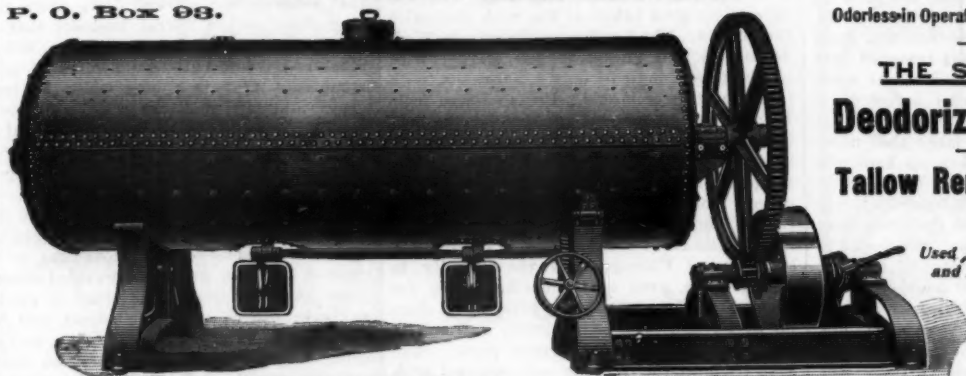
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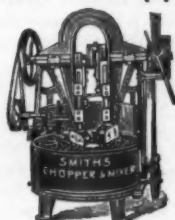
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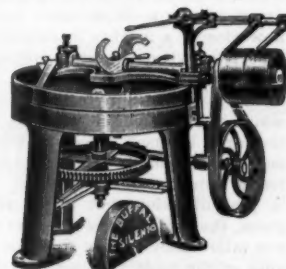
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WANT AND FOR SALE ADS can be found on Page 45.

TALLOW AND STEARINE. WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb. except animal oils, which are quoted by the gallon all in packages.

TALLOW.—The large business of the previous week on export amount which covered, as then stated, 1,350 hogsheads city made, and 4,000 tierces at surrounding markets, led this week to a good deal of interest as to the probable outcome of further demand from the shippers at once. It was reasoned that that large amount of tallow taken last week would perhaps quiet affairs for a few days, but at the same time it was considered that the movement had been so large that accumulations had been well taken up here and at near outport markets, and that sellers, therefore, could be quite as independent over the near future as buyers, and that they were enabled to hold stronger views over prices to bide developments. At the close of the previous week there had been 50 hogsheads city taken for export at 3%, but it was more a special lot. Therefore, the contract tallow went in that week to the home trade at 3%, instead of 3 11-16. On Monday there was no city to be had here, special or any other selection, under 3%, and it was only here and there that a melter could offer any tallow at all for near delivery, while the same condition of affairs prevailed on Tuesday. On Wednesday, however, one melter with 150 hogsheads special city to sell, which would cover his make a little ahead, found a sale for 75 hogsheads of it to an English exporter at 3%, and the remaining 75 hds. were taken by a local concern for candle purposes at 3%. This established a plump 3% market. On Thursday there was further bidding for the 150 hogsheads that were sold the day before. Nothing further done, by reason of the small offerings and the indisposition to sell. The contract deliveries of about 200 hogsheads city will go in for the week at 3%. The market up to Friday night on city will be found further along in this review. It is well recognized, the fact that all but one melter is sold ahead, and that with a resumption of more important export demand that it would have to be directed just now more to that one source of supply here, although the chances are that a lot here and there could be picked up among most of the melters, which as usual in an emergency, as there appears always a "little more left," no matter how closely a market is supposed to be sold, especially when the price comes up all right to the melter. Of course, there is a good deal of discussion here as to the amount of tallow which the one melter who has done most of the large business since the first of January has now in hand. It is conceded that "no fellow can find out" the exact quantity held in that direction, but if we are allowed to guess, the probabilities are that there is much less tallow now held in that one quarter than some of the trade suppose. There has been a large quantity of that old stored tallow sold in the run of general business since the beginning of the year and it looks very doubtful if there is much, if any, more than 600 hogsheads of it now held. The make of city tallow is falling off a little, as the collections of fat are rather less, while altogether the statistical position is such that another large export order for city tallow would send the market higher, while with an ordinary demand, and which has developed this week, it would rule at least strong. The home trade does not count as a factor in the trading; it goes along in an easy, comfortable way, satisfied with the amount of country made it can get in connection with about the 200 hogsheads city it gets in regularly each week on contract deliveries. The country made stock is not in larger supply; there is enough of it

here for all demands; it does not depend, however, wholly upon local trade wants. Some nice tierced lots have sold to exporters at 3%, and generally covering home trade wants, while 325,000 lb have been taken by export and home sources for the week at 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4, as to quality. City in tierces has been sold at 4c. for 100 tierces. Edible had been fairly well sold up the week before; it has had a little further demand this week, and 150 tierces city were taken at 4%, with that price further bid. The London public sale on Wednesday showed an unchanged market with not large offerings, or only 1,200 casks, with three-quarters of it sold. Press advices from London had quoted an advance on the general market there, but this is believed by the trade to cover a period of gradual strength to the position there, as reports thence have frequently done, and that it is not a new variation to the market. In contrast to the firmness in the New York market is the distinct weakness at Chicago, and the difficulty in selling there, even at the decline to 4c. for packers' grade, while only a little while since up to 4 1/4 had been asked there, and one or two sales made at that outside price. The soap trade at the West is well supplied with tallow just now, while they have held off long enough to permit accumulations in packers' hands; while efforts to sell these have brought about the decline; there have been 1,000 tierces best packers' sold in Chicago at 4c.; also sales there of 750 tierces No. 2 at 3c. Quotations in Chicago are 4 for prime packers', 3 for No. 2 ditto, 3% @ 3 1/2 for No. 1 city renderers, 3% @ 3 1/4 for No. 1 country and 3 for No. 2 ditto.

OLEO STEARINE.—There were 60,000 lb out of town sold this week at 4.70, delivered here, and 50,000 lb city at 4.75. While at the West the 750,000 lb noted in our report of the previous week as sold, at St. Louis and Chicago, it was reported this week that the candle trade there got the entire quantity, and that the lard refiners had nothing to do with it. The smallness of the business in New York this week, as observed by the reported sales, follows the considerable takings by the lard refiners previously for three or four weeks, and is in line with the conservative opinions that they have held for some time not to materially exceed their near wants; although they are at present left with a little more of a surplus of the stearine on their hands than they had counted upon as probable when they bought a little while since under the expectation then that the compound lard trading which had suddenly come up to a little activity, was likely to keep its increased vitality. The pressers are steadily getting together a pretty good supply, but they are not at all shaky over the recent price of 4%, although generally they would sell at that. There is no hope of other than a local demand. The West can buy at its home points all it wants at 4%, and it would hardly do for it to buy here at the price, even if it felt that it could crowd the Western market down a little by doing it, and particularly as the consumption of the stearine there for compound lard purposes is not at all as quick as it was a little while since. There is no hope of European demand at near current prices. It looks here as though if there was any pressure to sell buyers would get a little advantage, and that if the provision market does not soon assume more strength that there will be longer holding off in buying more liberally the compound lard to affecting views of holders over prices of the stearine, since there is more in hand than desired, and it is likely to be steadily added to, although the collections of fat are less. Holders' views just at present, however, are slightly influenced by the firmness in the tallow market.

LARD STEARINE.—Out of town or Western made could be had here. Some lots

were on offer at 6c., and 250 tierces had been sold at 6.00 @ 6.15. But the lard refiners seem to have enough of a supply, either from their own makes or from accumulations, and they are indifferent over any supplies put out for sale. A good consumption of the stearine is taking place at the West, but more of it than usual has been produced there latterly by reason of a good sale for the oil and the fact that supplies had worked down there for a long time on the liberal business that had been done in refined lard, and the Western pressers have recently made more of an accumulation than in a long while previously. Concerning city made the price is a little uncertain, depending more upon the cost of lard and the usual figuring for a profit by the pressers by relation with the price they can get for the oil; about 6% quoted for it.

GREASE STEARINE.—There has been no trouble in selling a strictly nice grade of white, with some export movement in this class of stock, as well as unprovided demands from home sources. This class of goods is not over plenty, since the supply had been drawn upon latterly rather liberally, and covering large lots. There have been further takings of 175,000 lb at 3% @ 3 1/2, nearly all at 3 1/4, including some lots from the East at 3 1/4. Then, again, yellow grade of prime quality has been wanted and maintained in price, while sales have been made of 25,000 lb at 3 5-16, and 50,000 lb at 3%. The reports from the West are that there is growing buying interest, and that it would hardly pay to ship freely to this market at the current prices here compared with those at the West. Quotations are 3% @ 3 1/2 for white and 3% for yellow, while at Chicago 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4 quoted for white and 3% @ 3 1/4 for yellow.


GREASE.—The home trade is the main factor in influence from buying, and this is in strong contrast to the previous two seasons, in which exporters had been depended upon. But the main inquiry comes from the local pressers, who are having a good sale for the oil and the stearine, and there is not reported much attention given the product by the soap trade. The home demands may be regarded as much better than in a long while, and while there is a very fair supply on sale, there is no question but the general situation is stronger. There is a disposition to sell from the West upon the firm market, where there is also a very fair sale for the supplies. There have been 600 tierces taken here for the week, covering all grades; some of it has sold at 3 1/4 for the upper grades of white; other white lots at 3% @ 3 1/2. Quotations in New York: A white at 3%, B white at 3% @ 3 1/2, yellow at 2 7/8 @ 3, bone at 3 @ 3 1/2, brown at 2% @ 2 1/2. At Chicago: A white quoted at 3% @ 3 1/2, B white at 3% @ 3 1/4, yellow at 2% @ 2 1/2.

LARD OIL.—There is only an ordinary amount of business going on. There is nothing in the tone of the lard market to frighten buyers of oil, and they are furnishing just the customary orders for small lots. There is a fair supply of both Western and city lots, and these are being drawn upon steadily by both the local distributors and the various manufacturing interests. The sales range from 43 @ 45, and for smaller lots to 46, but more generally in round lots of Western at 43.

CORN OIL.—A fair supply is going through to the other side direct from the West. New York is showing little interest. The position over prices is quite firm, and 3.05 @ 3.25 quoted as covering large and small lots.

In tallow to-day (Friday) there was a calm condition of affairs, more because there was very little city to be had, beyond one source, and as well from the fact that although exporters were willing to pay 3% for special brands; they were not inclined to meet that price on other offerings, while it was not possible to buy any brand of city under 3%.
















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KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

The past week's record of the stock market shows cattle, hogs and sheep fairly steady in prices. Receipts past week, with comparisons, as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City	28,600	55,700	17,000
Same week 1897	22,449	51,819	23,767
Same week 1896	22,426	44,382	15,557
Same week 1895	22,928	39,200	12,709

Chicago	46,400	130,800	75,300
Omaha	15,900	31,300	30,900
St. Louis	13,600	34,300	4,300
Kansas City	28,600	55,700	17,000

Total	104,500	252,100	127,500
Previous week	97,100	302,400	137,500
Same week 1897	87,400	232,700	103,900
Same week 1896	86,900	254,400	89,900

Kansas City packers' slaughter:			
Armour Pack. Co.	3,673	22,710	6,142
Swift and Co.	2,965	13,897	5,597
S. & S. Co.	6,061	2,082	1,120
Dold Pack. Co.	631	6,991	214
Fowler, Son & Co.	103	6,014	..

Total	13,737	51,851	13,395
Previous week	14,032	65,324	18,667
Same week 1897	14,037	48,382	13,934

CATTLE.—It is now getting to be the usual weekly complaint of the exportmen and slaughterers of fat cattle that not enough are offered to supply their wants. Whatever fancy cattle come to the market are quickly picked up at good prices. On Monday no fancy cattle were offered, and the best finished cattle, of 1,427-lb average, sold at \$5.20. On Tuesday some fair, good cattle were offered, and some 1,489-lb average went as high at \$5.35. On Wednesday a fair supply, but they were quickly purchased, some 1,366-lb average going at \$5.50. On Thursday a small supply and none of the offerings as good as the fancy cattle of former day, but some 1,460-lb average sold at \$5.40. The supply of cows and heifers during the week were rather small and more sales of cows made over the \$4 mark than for some time past. Some 1,280-lb average sold at high at \$4.40. Heifers also in good demand and some of 1,010-lb average went as high at \$4.50. The week's supply of cows was the smallest of the year, and purchasers complained bitterly that their wants were not half supplied. Some light bunches of bulls, of about 700-lb average, sold as high as \$4.50, while the heavier average of some 1,200-lb sold from \$3 up as high as \$4, and good demand for what was offered. Fed Texas steers were in small supply and sold readily, some 1,167-lb average going as high at \$4.45. Some 760-lb average cows at \$3.65. Some 1,720-lb average bulls, \$3.25. Some Western steers of 1,238-lb average sold at \$4.80. Western cows of 900-lb average, \$3.60. Heifers of 729-lb average, \$4.20. Bulls of 1,429-lb average, \$3.35. Colorado steers of 1,120-lb average sold at \$4.60, cows of 1,168-lb average, at \$3.90. A lot of Utah cows of 957-lb average sold at \$3.80. Some Arizona steers of 1,040-lb average sold at \$4.50. Some Arizona steers of 920-lb average, \$3.75. Some Old Mexico steers, 917-lb average, sold at \$4.10. The offerings of the quarantine cattle were very small indeed. On Thursday, on which day in former weeks a fair supply was always offered, presented to the disgusted buyers who visited that section of the stockyards "one lone, solitary critter." The quarantine fat steers offered sold well, ranging from \$4.40 up; some 1,390-lb average going as \$4.45. Some 760-lb average cows at \$3.65, sold at \$3.50; 974-lb average heifers were sold at \$4; Some 1,180 bulls at \$3.50. The stockyards speculators on Monday went in rather recklessly in the purchase of stockers and feeders; paid as high a price as for some time past; in fact, they paid for some fancy grades as high as \$5.55, but the country buyers did not respond, and towards the end of the week some of the speculators were bemoaning the loss of from 25 to 50 cents on some of their

holdings. They did not lose on any of the good and fancy breeds, which readily sold at the highest figures paid for some time past; but on any stock that had not a character to interest the purchaser their losses were pretty heavy. The National Cattle Convention, held at Fort Worth, Texas, has just closed its session. In regard to the numbers and to the display of fancy cattle offered for sale it was decidedly a good success, fairly exceeding the numbers of former years, but so far the trading has been remarkably disappointing. For the Northern would-be purchasers met Southern holders—who, pretty well flushed with their sales of the past few months (some of them making as high as \$60,000, and few as high as \$50,000 on late sales of cattle), were not inclined to listen to low prices. Purchasers of young cattle were therefore met with the arguments that the government report showed a loss of 1,250,000 head of cattle; that New Mexico was short of cattle, and that the Spanish authorities from Cuba were scouring that country for any fit for shipment to Cuba; that there was fully a shortage of 80,000 fed at the cottonseed oil mills less than one year ago, and therefore they demanded a higher price than ever for their offerings, and held cows, in fact, at a prohibitory price. As it is a fact through the entire West the breeding of cattle has been taken up by every one of the ranchmen, so that when cows are offered anywhere the purchaser has to pay a very fancy price. Several large cattle deals, including some 225,000 head, are on the table and reported almost consummated. The stockers and feeders shipped to the country during the past week 327 cars, against 265 cars for the previous week, against 336 cars for corresponding week one year ago. Export men shipped to the seaboard 57 cars last week, against 82 cars for the previous week, against 120 cars for corresponding week one year ago. The outside purchasers of cattle were: Ackerman 103 head, Balling 49 head, Eastman 364, Kauffman 54, Swift 319, Schwarzschild 81 and United Dressed Beef Co. 69.

HOGS.—The hog market during the entire week may be styled fairly steady. Soft Southern hogs, to be sure, sold from \$3 to \$3.50. Pigs ranged during the week from \$3 to \$3.35. Heavy hogs ranged all the way from \$3.50 to \$3.65. The tops during the week were: Monday \$4.02½; Tuesday there was either a combination of some kind between purchasers that they would not pay such high prices for the few fancy hogs that were offered, so they sold at \$3.90; on Wednesday one solitary load was sold at \$3.95; on Thursday several loads were sold at \$3.95; on Friday the market was forced to a \$4 top, but closed on Saturday at \$3.95. The bulk for the week was as follows: On Monday \$3.75@3.95; then with a persistent hammering and a refusal to purchase in the earlier part of the day, purchasers succeeded in forcing the market on Tuesday to \$3.65@3.85, and on Wednesday and Thursday kept up the same gait; on Friday, however, they were forced to pay \$3.70@3.90, and the market closed on Saturday at \$3.75@3.87½. The destination of hogs purchased for outside parties as follows: Omaha 10 cars, Chicago 7 cars, Cedar Rapids 2 cars, Chicago, Mass., 1 car. In all, number shipped, 3,459 hogs.

SHEEP.—During the week there was a pretty fair demand for all of the sheep offered. A few Colorado spring lambs topped the market; just 12 of them of 49-lb average selling at \$8 per 100 lb. However, they were sold more as an advertisement than anything else. During the week some 259 Colorados of 67-lb average sold at \$5.20, 752 at \$5.15, 1,006 of 74-lb average at \$5.17½, and 530 of 67-lb average at \$5.15. Some 488 Western lambs of 79-lb average sold at \$5.30, 105 Utah lambs of 80-lb average sold at \$5.17½.

569 New Mexico of 66-lb average sold at \$5.20. Some Utah wethers of 110-lb average, \$4.10, 428 Western wethers of 101-lb average, \$4.37½. A bunch of 426 Western sheep of 115-lb average, \$4.35, a bunch of 180 Wyoming of 79-lb average at \$5.10, a bunch of 915 Old Mexico sheep of 72-lb average sold at \$4.40. Take it as a whole, the market was a pretty fair one, and not much trouble in disposing of the holdings.

A HOG TEST.

Test of 8,246 hogs; net weight, 1,712,810 lb; average, 207.70 lb; killed in July; yield as follows:

Cut.	Pieces.	Pounds.	Avg.
A. C. hams, No. 1 ..	12,107	157,996	13¼
A. C. hams, No. 2 ..	611	8,019	13
Long cut hams	3,458	56,101	16¼

Yield per cent., 222,116 = 12.91.

Cut.	Pieces.	Pounds.	Avg.
Square shoulders ..	2,395	43,455	18
N. Y. shoulders ..	2,130	21,769	10¼
California hams ..	2,518	22,045	8¾
Shoulder butts ..	..	7,410	..
Extra clear pork ..	..	8,008	..

Yield, per cent., 102,687 = 6.00.

Cut.	Pieces.	Pounds.	Avg.
Light Cumberlands ..	1,109	34,041	30¾
Medium ditto	1,194	44,708	37
Heavy ditto	541	23,838	44
Staffordshires	516	19,880	38½
Eng. clear backs ..	2,208	43,473	19¾
S. P. backs	88	1,106	12½
S. P. bellies	1,464	17,351	11¾
English bellies	1,456	20,862	14½
Long ribs	1,979	46,032	23¼
Ex. light short ribs ..	392	8,565	21¾
Short ribs, light ..	754	29,182	38¾
Short ribs, heavy ..	391	25,286	50¾
Cleats, heavy	262	12,683	47¾
Ditto, S. P.	2,362	44,946	19¾
Heavy long cleats ..	2,567	140,820	54¾
English long ditto ..	988	35,948	36¾
S. P. long cleats ..	160	6,576	41
Dressed hogs	159	22,260	140
Family pork .....	..	24,428	..
Rib backs .....	..	4,602	..
Spare ribs .....	..	22,435	..
Fat backs	104	2,118	20¼
Skinned pork loins ..	367	7,993	21¾

Yield, per cent., 637,133 = 37.25.

Total yield meats, 961,936 lb = 56.16 per cent.

Prime steam lard, 256,921 lb = 15 per cent. Net yield meats and lard, 1,218,857 = 71.16 per cent.

At current prices for product the above test showed a gain of \$862.29 over cost of live hogs, or .0503c. per 100 lb, estimating balance of product—not specified—to cover cost of production, which is a safe estimate unquestionably. Another test of 1,000 hogs, averaging approximately 300 lb, resulted as follows: Hams (principally A. C.), 11.70 per cent.; shoulders (60 per cent. of which were square), 10.15 per cent.; short ribs, 36.90 per cent., and lard, 13.20 per cent. Total, 71.95, or 58.75 per cent. meats and 13.20 per cent. lard.

NEW FERTILIZER PLANT.

The Colorado Packing & Provision Co., of Denver, Col., has decided to erect a plant for the manufacture of fertilizer. One of the best fertilizers known to planters is made from blood and bones, the refuse from the packinghouses. The Denver firms have been shipping this waste to St. Louis, realizing about \$75 a month from it. On account of the increased output it has been thought advisable to erect a plant to manufacture fertilizer, which will mean an income from this product of some \$400 a month. Those who use the fertilizer here practically have to pay the freight on the raw material from Denver to St. Louis, and on the product from St. Louis, which will be saved when the fertilizer is made in Denver. There is a great market for it in the South.

ROSALINE.

For coloring the meat red, of bologna, frankfurters and pork sausage, and to preserve it, there is nothing that will equal Rudolph Gebhard's Rosaline Berliner Konservierungs-Salze.—Adv.

COTTONSEED OIL.**WEEKLY REVIEW.****DULL—NOMINAL MARKET.**

It is now nearly, if not quite, three weeks since there has been enough going on in cottonseed oil to enable the traders to feel secure over the position of the market, while this week has been even more inactive than its predecessors in that connection. The situation is decidedly in that condition of uncertainty that the trade feels there must be more lively features for security over any position at present taken. There is absolutely a nominal situation this week, although it is conceded that if any effort was made to sell, or any pressure whatever, that an easier line of prices would come about. Statistically the position is healthy, but if the export demands are to continue in abeyance much longer it is quite possible that there may be some throwing over of supplies to bring about a market more in the buyers' favor. The mills up to three weeks ago had well sold up their excess of accumulations on the active trading with exporters and the Western lard refiners and soap trade that had been going on for some time, but since that period they have naturally made whatever accumulations that follow in a crushing that has been fairly general and well up to the average, except in Texas. The point then is that some of the mills in closing up along the Atlantic and other points may feel, as usual in the winding up of the season and as disgusted with the intermitted demands and probable longer delay of marketings at a steady price, more like cleaning up their holdings and submitting to whatever concessions are necessary to accomplish trading. But this has not been done as yet, and it represents more the expectations of some buyers and tempts them to hold off, more particularly those parties who would buy to hold over the current temper of dullness and in the belief that the market has a good future, however unsatisfactory its current appearance. There is no prospect of the foreigners taking up, for a few days at least, more important quantities; they are continuing reselling upon their home markets at prices more satisfactory to their consumers as in relation to those prevailing here, while they have apparently an abundant supply just now there to sell, and as the result of their extensive buying through the season and when prices were lower than now. All reports from France are of that order, and where the selling is going on most extensively. Italy and Spain have been buyers only as they wanted the supplies for consumption, but their most active season is over, and from the temper of the inquiries thence here for additional supplies it would appear that they are not especially urged to new transactions, and that they will wait a little while to see if they can get an advantage in a more favorable price. The Dutch markets have been feeble buyers here for a few days; the advanced season is against an extensive make of butterine; they are able to get other oils cheaper than they were recently, and where they had wanted cotton oil the transactions previously are now carrying them along, so at present the movement in the butter grades of oil here is slack. England has

held its price through the week, but depends wholly upon its own productions and shows no inclination to touch supplies here at current prices. The Western lard refiners and soap makers had bought so largely through January and February that they are carrying full accumulations of the oil, and while all around the opinion of consumers is that cotton oil will probably reach a higher price, and materially so before the new season, yet in consideration of present conditions of business there is no hurry required on their part for new investments. This then means that the mills as well as the seaboard markets are doing just now little new business, and the possibilities of the effect of a dragging trade for a longer period are awaited. But it must be conceded that all holders of the oil, here and at the South, are standing out confidently, just now at least, for a steady market; that there is little of the oil to be had either here or at the mills, except at old prices, and outside of the marketing of an occasional dock lot at a small decline in New York, that prices have not changed for the week, while efforts made to buy at the mills have shown want of success in shaking prices from the late basis. It would not need more than moderate buying at present to put the situation of values in good shape. Whatever the production latterly and the possibilities of its volume before the season closes, there is no question but that the supply held could be easily controlled and that it will not be more than the average held for the time of year, while it is probable that it will show an even more moderate holding than usual. Besides prices are now down to a point from which concessions, if made at all, would be trifling, and if they occurred the period is close at hand when supplies would be negotiated for as usual by the larger companies, who could carry them, for their regular liberal distributing channels, and would be probably more encouraged to do so this season, from the indications that the products that take most largely the oil are likely as the season advances to rule higher and under more active demands. Outside from the dullness incident to the working off of surplus stocks in Europe, and from the fact that liberal accumulations are held by the home consumers, there has been a drag upon the market this week by the comparatively tame look of the lard market, and which has had back of it the restraining feature to speculation in the possibilities of war trouble with Spain. There is enough going on in lard on export account to put its prices higher if there was a little help given the movement that way by an ordinary outside speculation, but so long as the temper of the country is for cautious speculation and as awaiting the outcome of the political trouble, other buyers are more interested in picking up any cheap stuff that comes out than in maintaining marked firmness, while with the belief that it will show a good profit before the end of the season. The tallow market is strong here, and may go higher, on export wants, and after the large takings of it latterly for England, but this firmness is local only, while at the West it has been possible to buy tallow cheaper this week. But locally cotton oil will hardly be used any more extensively by the soap trade than at present, while at the West the consumption of the oil is going on in an exten-

sive way by the soap trade, which interest, however, is just now liberally supplied and is an indifferent buyer. The consumption of the oil for compound lard purposes has been smaller this week, both here and at the West, with its trade affected more by the hesitating temper of the general lard market in its strength, while the lard refiners at the West are abundantly supplied with the oil. Local refiners have been more conservative buyers of the oil in the recent past, and they would further buy if they could pick up small lots at an inside price. The Southern seaboard markets have had less demand for their good off oil this week, or for prime quality either, and they have sympathized in the general dullness. There is hardly more of a supply of this good off oil in New York, while possibly a little more of it could be sold at within $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. of the price of prime, although next month there will probably be a good deal of this off oil to be had, and which will without doubt induce a freer Mediterranean demand. After the long holding off of export markets their wants will probably show of considerable importance, or when the general situation of affairs is fully settled, with normal conditions of affairs all around. There is little question but that a liberal business must come about again with exporters, although not up to their December and January takings, which months always show the largest movements of the year for shipments. Even now May delivery of refined here could be sold at $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. advance on the prices existing for spot delivery, but the sellers would not consider that price.

Crude in barrels has been coming forward to New York a little more freely recently, but mostly of small lots; these have been taken up mostly from the dock, and in all 700 bbls. have been secured at 20 and 100 bbls. at 20¢. The export markets have not been willing to pay the inside price for crude. The mills along the near Atlantic coast sections have

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insisted for the most part upon a 16½ price for crude in tank cars in any considerable quantity; they rarely get bids over 16, and our local refiners decline to pay over 16, although 3 tanks have been taken at points offering special freight rates, at 16½; other buying has been 9 tanks, in lots, at 16. In the Mississippi Valley some points would not sell under 17; others at 16½, and it is hard to get bids there on large lots over 16; sales have been 18 tanks at 16@16½, chiefly at 16½. In Texas there has not been material business, with only small lots on offer there, and where 15½ is quoted. In refined, in New York, 22½ is all that can be made for prime yellow, at which some small lots have been sold, but there is little disposition to sell under 23, and the instructions from the South generally are not to release supplies under that price, while where 22½ has been accepted it has represented the closing out of limited quantities rather than to put them in store. There has hardly been more than 1,500 bbls. sold here thus far this week. In white oil there has been little interest from any buying quarter, with 200 bbls. sold at 25.

To-day (Friday) there was not the slightest change from the position quoted in our full review for the week. The same steady holding of prices continued, as well as the indisposition to buy; while the lard market was tamer and no comfort could be had from that. Conditions were more upset to-day in Wall street, and through that the inference was made that the Spanish trouble was assuming a more belligerent look; there was no question but that this had some effect upon the provision markets through the quieting of speculative operations; and any sympathy that cotton oil has with the hog products just now, or any hopes that it would have in their better position, are by that much modified.

COTTONSEED OIL IN MARSEILLES.

The Consul at Marseilles reports that receipts during the past three years of American cottonseed oil at that city have been as follows:

Year.	Quantity.	Barrels.	Pounds.
1895	59,528	22,205,711	
1896	112,627	44,848,811	
1897	237,898	92,854,470	

Hence it will be seen that importations of this American product have more than doubled each year.

The total importations of cottonseed oil from all countries during 1897 were 261,540 barrels, or 108,082,459 pounds. Consequently our oil practically monopolized this market during the past year; and of the 24,500 barrels in stock on Dec. 31, 1897, the American article represented 23,000 barrels, the remaining 1,500 barrels being English oil.

The average price during the past two years was as follows per 100 kilograms (220.46 pounds):

Description.	1896.	1897.
Francia.		
American oil.	44.33	\$8.56
English oil.	43.04	8.30

The average price of the American oil during 1897 for each month was as follows, per 100 kilograms:

Month.	Francia.	Price.
January	42.00	\$8.11
February	42.00	8.11
March	41.50	8.01
April	42.00	8.11
May	40.00	7.72
June	39.50	7.62
July	40.00	7.72
August	44.00	8.49
September	47.00	9.07
October	42.00	8.11
November	40.00	7.72
December	39.25	7.58

The average price for the year was 40.30 francs (\$7.78).

There are about 32 gallons of oil in 100 kilograms, a gallon being about 3¼ kilograms.

DALLAS, TEXAS, COTTON OIL REPORT.

Oil market this week rather quiet, with pretty fair sales at 15¼, while some of the mills are holding for 15½ and 16c. Meal in good demand and sales at 15.25.

LOUISVILLE COTTON OIL MARKET.

(Special Telegram to "The National Provisioner.")

The market was quiet, 15c. being bid for Georgia and Alabama prime crude, 15½c. for Mississippi Valley, and 14¾c. for Texas.

DUTIES ON COTTON OIL IN TUNIS

The French Government has recently raised the duty of refined cotton oil imported into Tunis from 6f. to 35f. per 100ki lograms. This duty was imposed on all foreign countries. It was the subject of discussion in the House of Commons, England, but inasmuch as that country is not entitled to most-favored-nation treatment, there could be no ground for representation.

CAKE AND MEAL.

The movement in cottonseed products at New Orleans is fairly active, and the foreign demand continues good. Prices are firmer for cake and meal and steady for oil. Receivers' prices range as follows: Cottonseed, \$7 per ton of 2,000 lb net to the mills, no commission of any kind to be added; cottonseed meal jobbing per car load at depot, \$17 per short ton of 2,000 lb; for export per long ton of 2,240 lb f. o. b., \$18.75; oilcake for export, \$19@19.25 per long ton f. o. b.; crude cottonseed oil at wholesale or for shipment, strictly prime oil, crude, 16c. loose f. o. b. tanks at Mississippi Valley points; in barrels, 18@18½c.; cottonseed hulls delivered per 100 lb, according to location of mill, 12@17½c.; inters, according to style and staple—A. 3½c.; B. 3¼c.; C. 2¾@3c.; ashes, none; refined cottonseed oil, prime in barrels per gallon, at wholesale or for shipment, 21½@22c. for export.

COTTON OIL NOTES.

The Waxahachie Oil Co., of Waxahachie, Tex., has purchased the Ellis Co. Oil Mill, and will consolidate.

Taylor, Texas, is trying to induce the National Cottonseed Oil Co. to locate there. The plant, if located, will be one of the largest oil mills in the State.

The Producers' Cotton Oil Co. was organized in Yazoo City, Miss., last week, with a capital of \$100,000. The company will erect at once a large cottonseed oil mill and ginery.

The Fayetteville Cotton Oil & Fertilizer Co., of Raleigh, N. C., was recently incorporated by the Secretary of State, with a capital stock of \$30,000. The incorporators are W. W. Williams, J. R. Williams, C. H. McLaughlin and W. B. Alexandria. The business proposed is the manufacture and sale of cottonseed products generally, such as oil, meal, hulls, linters, soap stock and soap; refining crude oil and manufacturing it into lard; making and selling yarns, rope twine to other textiles, buying and feeding cattle and doing all things requisite to a proper conduct of the business.

* A number of butchers in St. Louis have formed a company for the purpose of buying and slaughtering their own cattle in competition with Chicago, Kansas City and East St. Louis slaughter houses. They want to conduct a regular packinghouse for joint account and the enterprise is called the Mound City Packing Co.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—A limited amount of trading has been done—at a price—or rather at several prices. The market is rather weaker than it has been. This easing off in the demand was caused no doubt by the indifferent demand for leather which, by the way, is a source of considerable surprise, as March is generally a propitious season for the tanners. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, free of brands, 60 lb and up, have had some call at 11@11¼c. There is more of this stock available at the price.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up, are offering at 9¼c. Sales on this basis are hardly of satisfactory volume, despite which the packers are not disposed to accept any less.

COLORADO STEERS, 60 lb and up, are a weak feature. They are quotable at 8¼c., which figure has not as yet tended to accelerate sales.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS, 60 lb and up, have proven a stronger factor than any other selection. Some 6,000 were disposed of at 9¼@10c.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, free of brands, are in indifferent request and have accumulated to some extent; 10¼@10½c. are the ruling quotations for heavies and lights.

BRANDED COWS are nominally worth 9½c. There is no demand.

NATIVE BULLS.—A few early natives have been sold at 9c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—There isn't much doing, as tanners have little disposition to purchase the present inferior offerings. Such sales as have been effected were made to Western tanners, as the Eastern contingent avoid the market religiously. We quote:

No. 1 BUFFS, free of grubs and brands, 40 to 60 lb, have had some sale at 10c. The market cannot be said to be firmly sustained. No. 2 are offering at 9½c.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lb, continue in fairly active request at 10½c.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS are about in the same position as they have been for some time past. Quotable at 8¼@8½c. flat.

HEAVY COWS, 60 lb and up, free of brands and grubs, are in very indifferent request. There is plenty of stock available at 9¼c. and 9½c. for ones and twos.

NATIVE BULLS have had a light sale at 8¼c. flat.

No. 1 CALFSKINS, 7 to 15 lb, are not in active request. Good skins are worth 12½@13c. Buyers are conspicuous by their absence.

No. 1 KIPS continue fairly active. They have sold at 11@11¼c.

DEACONS, 50c.

SLUNKS, 25c.

HORSE HIDES are not quotably lower, although of easier tendency; \$3.50 is still the figure for No. 1 selection.

SHEEPSKINS.—The market is quiet with holders disposed to concession. We quote:

PACKER PELTS, \$1.15@1.25.

COUNTRY PELTS, 80c.@1.20.

PACKER LAMBS, 80c.@1.

COUNTRY LAMBS, 75@85c.

HIDES.—During the week the sales amounted to fully the number of hides taken off by the packers. The prices paid on some were full to the market; to move a large block, little concession was made; it is understood that the sales were at 9¼c. for heavy

PUMPING MACHINERY,

Boiler Feed Pumps,
Fire Pumps,
Vacuum Pumps,
Ammonia Pumps.

The Deane . . .
Steam Pump Co.

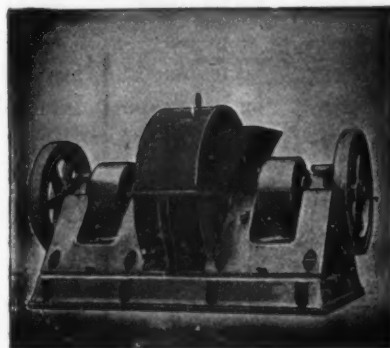
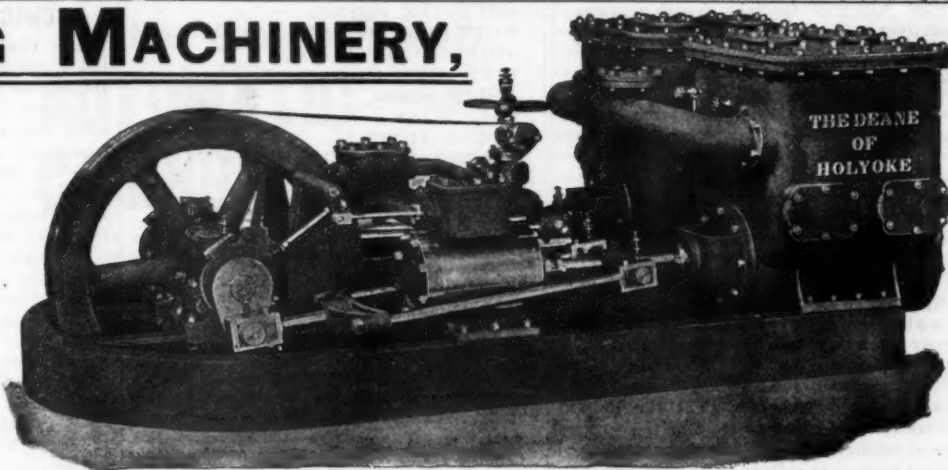
HOLYOKE, MASS.

NEW YORK.

BOSTON.

CHICAGO.

The illustration shows the Deane
Duplex Fly Wheel Vacuum Pump.



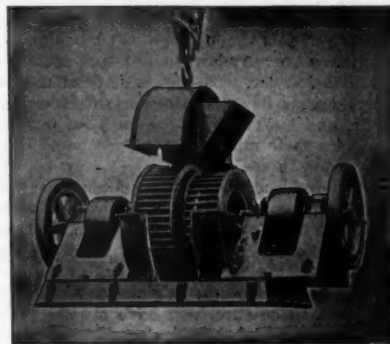
"Stedman's Disintegrators" ARE THE BEST

Are used by nearly every large packing house and fertilizer establishment in the United States. References:

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Swift & Co., Chicago, Kansas City and East St. Louis.
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We manufacture machinery for equipping complete fertilizer plants, consisting of Disintegrators, Bone Breakers, Mixing Pans, Screening Elevators, Engines, Boilers, Shafting, Pulleys, etc.



Stedman Foundry and Machine Works, AURORA, IND.

The Blanchard Disintegrator

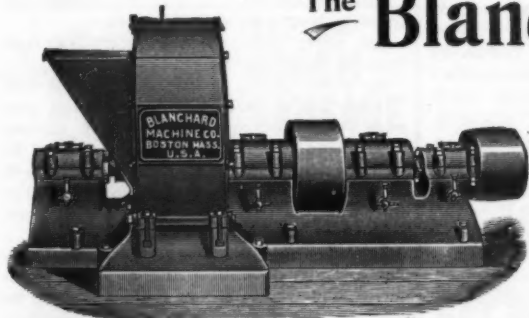
IS THE ONLY UP TO DATE MACHINE.

It is the result of scientific design, backed up by careful tests and long experience. It is not everybody that can build a Disintegrator that will give satisfaction under severe conditions and hard service. To accomplish this result

THE CONSTRUCTION MUST BE OF THE VERY HIGHEST GRADE.

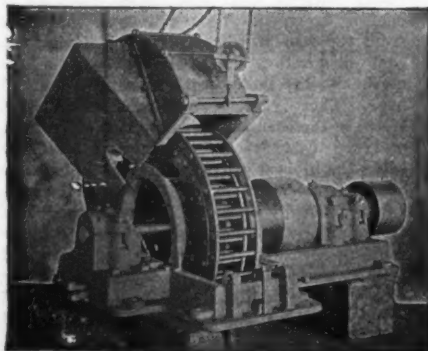
The Blanchard Disintegrator will grind Bone, Glue, Tankage, Soap Powder, Caustic, Salt, Chemicals, Sticky and Resinous material, and in fact any brittle or soft material.

Write for catalogue giving full information regarding your material.



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ESTABLISHED 1861.



The ORIGINAL HOLMES & BLANCHARD CO.'S Improved Disintegrators.

THESE MILLS WILL GRIND RAW AND STEAMED BONES, TANKAGE, SOAP, CHEMICALS, GLUE AND OTHER HARD MATERIALS.

We manufacture all machinery for equipping Fertilizer Plants complete, including Mixers, Elevators and Screens of every description, Automatic Cars, etc. Experienced Engineers furnished to lay out work. Blue prints furnished and estimates given.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

HOLMES & BLANCHARD CO.

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Be sure and write us for Prices and Catalogue before placing orders.

Texas, with $9\frac{1}{2}$ c. for light, though a rumor is that they sold the lights at $9\frac{1}{4}$ c. Some Colorados of a light average were sold at 9c., while some 4,000 Colorados of a heavier average sold at $8\frac{1}{2}$ c. There are very few earlier hides than March remaining on this market at present, and the tanners that can keep out of the market seem determined to withhold any purchases until the short-haired season commences. March hides are therefore what may be called a little weak in price, and while some packers on the bull side will not vary from their quotations of Texas at 10c., Colorados at $9\frac{1}{4}$ c., butts at $10\frac{1}{4}$ c., native steers at $11\frac{1}{4}$ c., there are packers who are willing to accept the situation and freely offer their native steers at 11c., Colorados at 9c., and butts at 10c., and it would be no surprise if the middle of March hides shaded off a quarter less than the present values to force sales, as most of the packers are determined to go into the short-haired season with clean cellars. The stocks at present are very low—no ways burdensome to any one packer; the only heavy weights on the market being some 7,000 butt-branded held by a packer, and it would be no ways surprising if these were sold at $9\frac{1}{2}$ c., or, in fact, if $9\frac{1}{4}$ c. did not take the largest percentage. Outside of this the stocks of all kinds and of all grades are very low, indeed, and could not be much smaller. The uncertainty of the political events has a dampening effect on the trade, and most of the tanners seem to have made up their minds that before purchasing they want to see what the end may be. If war is declared there is no doubt but that stocks will go off a point or two, moneyed men will tighten their purse strings, and for a few days hides will probably go off a little in value; but after that the leather market will be one of the first to make any rebound, and that, to be sure, will have a good effect on hides, and higher values may be expected.

SHEEPSKINS.—The packers during the past week have made a few odd sales of sheepskins. Lambskins going at 80c., and some of the higher grades of pelts up to \$1.25. The stocks held in this city are very light indeed.

BOSTON.

Butts have lost tone; 10c. is now the outside figure, and tanners are not manifesting any anxiety to purchase at this price. New England bring 10c., and are in some demand. We quote:

BUFF HIDES, 10c.

NEW ENGLAND HIDES, 10c.

CALFSKINS.—Receipts are light. Should they increase even slightly, it is thought that prices would shrink.

SHEEPSKINS.—No domestic stock in sight. Foreign skins high priced.

PHILADELPHIA.

Tanners are buying only in accordance with stringent necessities. Despite this the steer market is well cleaned up. We quote:

CITY STEERS, 11c.

COUNTRY STEERS, $9\frac{1}{2}$ @10c.

CITY COWS, $9\frac{1}{2}$ @9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

COUNTRY COWS, $9\frac{1}{2}$ @9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

COUNTRY BULLS, $8\frac{1}{2}$ @8 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

CALFSKINS.—There is some accumulation and lower prices are anticipated.

SHEEPSKINS are not in active request at \$1.15@\$1.25 for cities and 90c.@\$1 for countries.

NEW YORK.

Prices are $\frac{1}{4}$ c. lower all around. There is no demand for stock, which is very inferior. Tanners always anticipate their necessities in order to avoid the undesirable March offerings. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STOCK, 60 lb and up, $10\frac{1}{2}$ @11c.

GRUBBIES, $9\frac{1}{2}$ @10c.

BUTT BRANDS, $9\frac{1}{2}$ @9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

SIDE BRANDS, $8\frac{1}{2}$ @8 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

CITY COWS, $9\frac{1}{2}$ @10c.

BULLS, $8\frac{1}{2}$ @9c.

CALFSKINS (see page 46).

HORSE HIDES, \$3.

Sales of green salted hides: 2 cars No. 1 natives, 11c.; 2 cars grubby natives, 10c.; 4 cars butt brands, $9\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 2 cars side brands, $8\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 3 cars natives, $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 2 cars grubbies, $9\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 1 car butt brands, $9\frac{1}{2}$ c.

SUMMARY.

There has been a limited amount of traffic, more probably than there would have been had the "one-price" system prevailed. There is a decidedly easier tendency, superinduced no doubt by the inferior quality of the present offerings and by the indifferent demand for leather. The packers evidently are alive to the necessity of "reaching out" more than they have done, and they have made overtures to buyers on the concession basis. Boston buyers operate apathetically and regard butts at 10c. as a "high buy." The Eastern tanner evidently feels that he has been "taken in," and that it is high time that he demonstrated his ability to discriminate between buff and split and bluff and spit. The Quakers are evidently imbued with the idea that as long as the world "do" move it doesn't signify especially whether they move or not. Poor offerings constrict the New York traffic and comparatively little stock is being moved. Tanners compelled by necessity to buy do so very reluctantly.

CHICAGO PACKER HIDES—

No. 1 natives, 60 lb and up, $11\frac{1}{4}$ c.; No. 1 butt-branded, 60 lb and up, $9\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Colorado steers, $8\frac{1}{2}$ c.; No. 1 Texas steers, $9\frac{1}{4}$ @10c.; No. 1 native cows, $10\frac{1}{4}$ c.; under 55 lb, $10\frac{1}{4}$ c.; branded cows, $9\frac{1}{2}$ c.; native bulls, 9c.

CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES—

No. 1 butts, 40 to 60 lb, 10c.; No. 2, $9\frac{1}{2}$ c.; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lb, $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.; branded steers and cows, $8\frac{1}{2}$ @8 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; heavy cows, 60 lb and up, $9\frac{1}{2}$ c.; No. 2, $9\frac{1}{4}$ c.; native bulls, $8\frac{1}{2}$ c.; calfskins, $12\frac{1}{2}$ @13c. for No. 1; kips, $11\frac{1}{2}$ @11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for No. 1; deacons, 50c.; slunks, 25c.; horse hides, \$3.50; sheepskins, packer pelts \$1.15@\$1.25; country pelts, 80c.@\$1.20; packer lambs, 80c.@\$1; country lambs, 75c.@\$5c.

BOSTON—

Buff hides, 10c.; New England hides, 10c.

PHILADELPHIA—

Country steers, $9\frac{1}{2}$ @10c.; country cows, 9@ $9\frac{1}{4}$ c.; country bulls, $8\frac{1}{2}$ @8 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

NEW YORK—

No. 1 native steers, 60 lb and up, $10\frac{1}{2}$ @11c.; butt-branded steers, $9\frac{1}{2}$ @9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; side-branded steers, $8\frac{1}{2}$ @8 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; city cows, $9\frac{1}{2}$ @10c.; native bulls, $8\frac{1}{2}$ @9c.; calfskins (see page 46); horse hides, \$3.

HIDELETS.

The hide market is weaker, both green and dry hides having gone off in price.

Seth Bryant, the well-known Boston tanner, died recently, at the age of 97.

Frank Pyle, the patent leather tanner, of Wilmington, Del., recently committed suicide by shooting. No cause has been assigned for his action.

Newark, N. J., should be a productive field for hide salesmen. This, the patent and enamel leather center of the world.

A. Well, of the firm of Alph. Well & Bro., Gold street, New York City, has been visiting the firm's Western tanneries.

Geo. H. Thomas, of Middleville, N. Y., and J. J. Daley, of Cobourg, Ontario, were among the hide buyers visiting the New York market this week.

CHICAGO PACKER HIDES.

Last week the packers sold about 40,000 hides, and while some kinds brought $\frac{1}{4}$ c. less, the decline in price is not equal to the decline in quality. Estimated at the lowest prices hides have sold for they are, when quality is considered, as high as they have been this year and higher than they were at any time last year. The decrease in the number of cattle shown by the government report, out this week, is regarded as a bull point.

The reports of the Department of Agriculture show that there are fewer cattle in the United States for any year since 1885. The total number of cattle for January, 1898, is 45,105,083. Taking this as a basis we find the decrease for the preceding years is as follows:

DECREASE IN CATTLE SUPPLY, COMPILED FROM GOVERNMENT REPORTS.

Years.	1897.	1898.	Decrease.
1896.	46,450,135	45,105,083	1,345,052
1895.	48,222,965	45,105,083	3,117,912
1894.	50,868,845	45,105,083	5,763,762
1893.	53,095,568	45,105,083	7,990,485
1892.	52,378,283	45,105,083	7,273,200
1891.	54,067,590	45,105,083	8,962,507
1890.	52,895,239	45,105,083	7,790,156
1889.	52,801,907	45,105,083	7,696,824
1888.	50,331,042	45,105,083	5,225,959
1887.	49,234,777	45,105,083	4,129,694
1886.	48,033,833	45,105,083	2,928,750
1885.	45,510,630	45,105,083	405,547

The prices of cattle on the hoof show a slight advance from this time last year. We make the comparison as follows:

Extra prime beefs last week, 1898, per 100 lb. \$5.60@\$5.85
Extra prime beefs last week, 1897, per 100 lb. 5.40@ 5.60
Dressed beef and export steers this week, 1898. 4.50@ 5.25
Dressed beef and export steers this week, 1897. 4.25@ 5.30

Hides are at least $1\frac{1}{4}$ c. higher than they were a year ago, or \$1.75 per 100 lb, against the meager advance in live cattle. It will be seen that the quotations from week to week continue to demonstrate the contention that hide prices have no effect upon the rates obtained for cattle on the hoof.

The slaughter of cattle last week was 28,509, and as nearly all of the 40,000 hides reported sold were Chicago take-off, it will be seen that the sales exceeded the kill considerably. Considering the time of year and the condition of the hides, this is a remarkable showing.

PROBABLE ADVANCE IN BEEF.

By May 1 a general rise in the price of choice cuts of meat and choice qualities of beef is expected. This will come indirectly from the rise in wheat and corn during the past six months. There are on the American market to-day choice cattle known as corn-fed beef. These cattle come from the extreme West, in the corn State, where men raise them on corn entirely for speculation, and they bring the highest prices. There are thousands of these raisers of corn-fed beef, and the market is generally well supplied with good beef at low figures comparatively. When the rise came in corn and wheat these cattlemen and farmers found it more profitable to sell their corn than they did to feed it to the cattle, and as a result beef was sent to market not "fed to a finish," and now there is a scarcity of "finished" cattle in the West.

THE SCHÖNLAND AUTOMATIC CASING APPLIER.

WEIGHT, 20 lbs.



Sausage manufacturers have for a long time been looking for a machine to run the casings on to the tubes of stuffers. Here we have it, and it will do the work as well as it can be done by hand and in very much less time, thereby saving labor and time, as with this machine one man can stuff as many sheep or hog casings as three or four men can link, besides doing away with the most tiresome work there is in stuffing sausage.

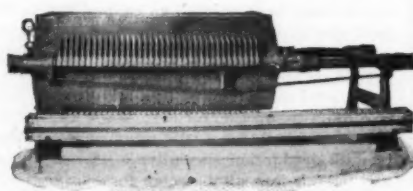
The machine takes practically no power to run, only a 1/4-inch round belt, the same as a sewing machine, and uses no more power than a sewing machine. It does not need an extra operator, as the machine can be used by either one or two men on steam, power or hand stuffers and is never in the way, because when the machine has put on a casing it immediately rises up by itself 8 inches and stays there until needed again. It will run on about 100 feet of sheep or hog casings in about 7 seconds and will handle tender casings just as delicately as the hands of the workman. Two lined wheels go with each machine, but it is only necessary to have one of them on the machine, even when two men are working it; so there is always one wheel in reserve.

A glance at the cut opposite shows the machine at work and after it has put on a casing.

Manufactured by

WM. F. SCHÖNLAND,

10-14 Walker Street, MANCHESTER, N. H., U. S. A.



William R. Perrin & Co.
**FILTER
PRESSES**
Chicago.

NEW YORK OFFICE: 209 Greenwich Street.



**THE
UNION
SAUSAGE
STUFFER**

MADE IN TWO SIZES.
No. 1—35-lb. . . \$40.00
No. 2—54-lb. . . \$50.00

This Stuffer occupies less room than any other and is simple and rapid in operation.

Send for Descriptive Circular.

MANUFACTURED BY
**The UNION
Machine Works.**

413 Cherry Street, Philadelphia.

New York Agents:
S. OPPENHEIMER & CO., 96 PEARL STREET.

The leading packers in this country, in Great Britain and Europe, subscribe to "The National Provisioner." It is not necessary to ask why.

The latest improvements in machinery reported. The latest processes of manufacture described. The most reliable and unbiased market reports are found in its columns. "The National Provisioner," New York and Chicago.

**WANTED.
Dry Rib Bones**

IN CARLOAD LOTS.

Also Buyer of **ROUND AND FLAT SHIN BONES,
WITH KNUCKLES.**

ALEX. HOLTHUSEN,
284 Pearl Street, NEW YORK.

Highest Prices Paid for

CATTLE HORNS.

The Horn Supply Co., Leominster Centre,
Mass., U. S. A.

THE UNITED STATES EXPORT ASSOCIATION

A CO-OPERATION OF THE LEADING INTERESTS OF THIS COUNTRY TO SECURE A LARGER EXPORT BUSINESS; LIMITING THE INDIVIDUAL EXPENSE TO ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS PER YEAR.

To bring American producers and foreign buyers together:

First—By obtaining and circulating among its members the latest and most authentic information regarding foreign markets; the names and addresses of reliable buyers; the inauguration of new enterprises likely to require American goods.

Second—By giving our manufacturers an opportunity to cultivate acquaintance and advertise their wares abroad through foreign bulletins sent out to the world's markets in different languages.

Third—By maintaining agencies throughout the world for gathering and disseminating information, of interest to ourselves and to our prospective customers, to the end that the merits of American goods may be known, and that they may be as easily procured in any market as is now possible with the products of England, France and Germany.

Fourth—By providing suitable offices in New York where foreign buyers upon their arrival in this country can find interpreters, obtain information, and meet the representatives of American manufacturers—all foreign correspondents to work in close connection with this office, thus forming an intelligent, far-reaching machinery for influencing trade.

Fifth—To furnish members translations of correspondence, information regarding customs laws and their changes, to answer inquiries regarding transportation, exchange, insurance and credits. To promote communication and reciprocity between the United States and foreign countries. To co-operate with and supplement the efforts of other organizations to the end of enlarging our export trade. The trend of the world's development is in our direction, and with intelligent and persistent effort, the center of exchange can gradually be transferred to this country, with all that it implies.

Sixth—The United States form the greatest producing country on the globe; our capacity to produce is fast exceeding our ability to consume; our fields, forests, mines and factories can supply the world; the ingenuity of our inventors is proverbial; the quality and utility of our products are recognized wherever introduced; with increasing facilities of communication "the field is the world," and with intelligent effort we can command a reasonable share of the world's trade. It will be the constant aim of the United States Export Association to make every effort to acquaint foreign countries with the greatness of this country and its ability to supply the world's wants.

Respectfully submitted,
U. S. EXPORT ASSOCIATION,
F. B. THURBER, President,
143 Chambers Street, New York.
Correspondence solicited.***

**WANT AND FOR SALE ADS CAN BE
FOUND ON PAGE 45.**

TECHNICAL.

MEAT INSPECTION.

No. 3.

By Dr. D. A. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Following is a statement showing the inspection of domestic cattle and sheep for export, and the number exported for 1897 and previous years:

Fiscal year.	Cattle.			
	No. of inspections.	No. rejected.	No. tagged.	No. exported.
1897....	845,116	1,565	410,379	390,554
1896....	815,882	1,303	377,639	365,345
1895....	657,756	1,060	324,339	328,299
1894....	725,243	184	360,580	363,535
1893....	611,542	292	280,570	289,240

Fiscal year.	Sheep.		
	No. of inspections.	No. rejected.	No. exported.
1897.....	348,108	189	184,596
1896.....	733,657	893	422,603
1895.....	704,044	179	350,808
1894.....	135,780	...	85,809
1893.....	...	...	...

SOUTHERN CATTLE INSPECTION.

During the quarantine season of 1896 there were received and yarded in the quarantine divisions of the various stockyards 42,869 cars, containing 1,154,235 cattle; 43,529 cars were cleaned and disinfected.

The supervision and control of the movement of cattle from the district infected with Southern, or splenic, fever involves the placarding of cars and stamping of waybills, the proper yarding of Southern cattle in order that they may not come in contact with susceptible animals, and, when reloaded at one station, the notification of the inspector at the point of destination or at intermediate stations.

In the non-infected area in Texas 220,543 cattle were inspected and permitted to be moved to other States by trail and railroad for grazing.

INSPECTION OF IMPORTED ANIMALS.

The number of animals imported from Mexico and inspected at the ports of entry along the boundary line was as follows: 292,479 cattle, 43,393 sheep, 12 hogs, and 171 goats.

The number of animals imported from Canada and inspected at northern boundary ports and not subject to quarantine, consisted of 42,953 cattle, 331,137 sheep, 212 swine, 2,635 horses, 9 mules and 1 goat.

Below is a statement of the animals imported and quarantined for the prescribed period at the different quarantine stations:

Station.	No. of cattle.	No. of sheep.	No. of swine.
Littleton, Mass.	1	102	13
Garfield, N. J.	36	115	42
St. Denis, Md. ....	...	2	...
Vanceboro, Me.	1	...	...
Houlton, Me.	2	10	...
Newport, Vt.	1	...	...
Richford, Vt.	3	...	...
Rouse Point, N. Y.	4	...	...
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	144	...	...
Buffalo, N. Y.	165	...	...
Port Huron, Mich.	5	...	...
Total.....	362	220	55

There were also 14 goats and 18 camels at the Garfield station, making a total of 678 animals quarantined.

An experiment is now in progress in Fage County, Ia., to determine to what extent and at what cost hog cholera can be prevented or controlled by sanitary regulations. The Legislature at its last session passed a special act giving authority to destroy animals and to enforce necessary quarantine regulations. The funds available for this experiment are not sufficient, but it is hoped that the work may be sufficiently thorough in a part of the county to indicate what may be accomplished by the enforcement of such regulations. Experiments are also being made to learn what can be accomplished by killing only the plainly diseased animals and treating those exposed with hog cholera antitoxin. It is yet too early to form an idea of the results that will be obtained through these experiments, further than to state that the antitoxin evidently has a beneficial effect. The laboratory and experiment station are now engaged upon investigations looking to the production of an antitoxin of greater protective power and at less expense than has been possible heretofore.

(To be Continued.)

THE KIND OF CATTLE TO BREED FOR BEEF.

The distribution of the largest proportion of the best quality of flesh on the parts of the carcass which commands the highest price is a point which should be constantly kept in view in the breeding and feeding of animals intended mainly for beef. A great change in the last few years has taken place in the requirement of the trade in this line. The big, heavy, full-grown bullock of four or five years of age, weighing 1,800 pounds, is no longer wanted, and the demand is now for a well-bred, early maturing animal, which, at, say two and a half years old is fully finished, ready for the market and the block, and weighing from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds. In looking over the reports of the principal cattle markets it is not unusual to observe a difference of from 1½ to 2½ cents a pound in the range of prices, and the difference in almost every case is determined by quality rather than by size. The shrewd and capable buyer and dealer must be able at a glance to determine the dressing qualities of a beast and the percentage of high-priced meat he will produce. The animal may be fat enough and heavy enough, but the weight may be in the wrong place to bring the highest price, and so he has to be classed with a lower grade.

The tallow candle has been superseded by such productions as coal oil, gas and electric light. Cottolene and other substances are now used for the purposes for which tallow was formerly used, and the loose products of fat cattle now sell at a very much lower price than formerly. With tallow quoted at 3c. a pound, the buyer naturally hesitates to pay 5c. a pound for cattle when he known from their form there must be in the animals he is buying an unduly large amount of pure tal-

low, which is only worth 3c. a pound in the market. Cattle which have been carelessly bred and fattened, being uneven and lumpy, with bare backs and big bellies, will certainly be discriminated against, for the simple reason that there will be an undue proportion of the weight in the parts that bring a low price.

When cattle show evidence of good breeding, are smooth in form and have broad backs, thickly fleshed loins, long, level quarters, well-sprung ribs thickly covered with natural flesh, mellow to the touch, yet firm and not flabby, the buyer will confidently pay the highest price the markets will justify, because there is the assurance that in dressing they will produce a larger percentage of beef to the live weight than will coarse, ill-bred, paunchy animals which are narrow on top and wide below, carrying their weight in the belly rather than on the back, where the ideal steer is best furnished. The scrub or low grade steer may suit the local butcher at a low price, as he has customers for all the parts at different prices, but in the large cities the retail butcher is largely a specialist, and caters to first-class hotels and restaurants, and to wealthy families who are able and willing to pay a good price for a choice article, and who will have the best cuts. The range of prices for the different cuts in a beef animal at wholesale rates in the city markets is generally in the proportion of 3c. to 4½c. per pound for the less desirable parts, to 12c. to 14c. for the loin and rib cuts.

The principal difference in the conformation of the ideal beef animal, as exemplified in the best specimens of the leading beef breeds, as compared with the scrub or even the dairy breeds, is the broad, straight, thickly fleshed back, level quarters and well-sprung and well-covered ribs of the former; while the latter, being designed for a different purpose, that of milk production specially, is narrow on top and wide below, giving room for a large udder and the capacity to work up large quantities of bulky food. This same form, for the most part, also goes with the scrub, and no matter how well he may be fed or how fully fattened he may be, his weight, instead of being on his back, loin and ribs, will be in his lower parts and in the loose tallow inside of him. This being the case, we need not wonder that the prices for beef cattle range from 3 to 5c. a pound live weight on the market when so large a proportion of the dressed beef of ordinary cattle will only bring from 4 to 5c. a pound wholesale. It is not surprising, in the light of facts so plain and potent as these, that so many farmers seem to be content to raise and feed cattle which are only calculated to bring second or third class prices, and which, in order to make them salable at all, will consume more good feed than better bred animals will, and which make such a very unsatisfactory return for what they eat, as compared with what the better class will realize?

The prices at which pure bred bulls can be obtained leave no excuse for the use of low grade sires, and a bull with a little extra feed will sell for beef after 2 or 3 years' service in the herd for nearly if not quite his first cost.—"Beef Steer (and his Sister)."

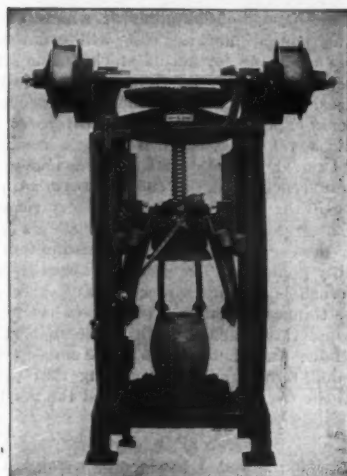
H. E. STÜRCKE & CO., 284 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.
NATIONAL PROVISIONER ANALYTICAL LABORATORY.

OFFICIAL CHEMISTS TO THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

Chemists and Experts for Packing House Products and Supplies, Fertilizers, Soaps, Etc.

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Coe Streets,
CLEVELAND, O.

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Door and frame together, with or without sill, also with trap for overhead track, and for old doorways. Freezer doors that will not freeze fast.

**Tasteless and Odorless
Spruce Lining Lumber**

For Meat, Egg and Butter Rooms. Large or small quantities, all grades. Low prices.

It's Hill's Dry Cold.....



This is one of our many styles of butcher boxes. Not as ornamental as many we have built, but it is a MEAT PRESERVER and an ICE SAVER.

**NO MORE SPOILED
MEATS or EXORBITANT
ICE BILLS.**

Our reputation and guarantee back of all our work. That is worth something, isn't it? And they cost no more than the inferior makes. Write for Catalogue.

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REDUCE YOUR COAL BILLS!

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**WE GUARANTEE THIS HEATER WILL NOT
GET FOUL WITH SEDIMENT.**

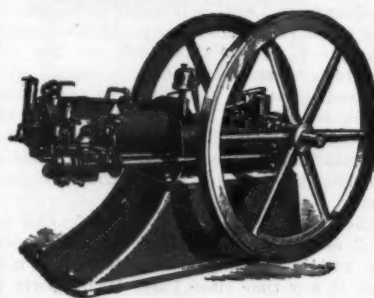
A Liberal Offer.—Try us! If this heater fails to give satisfaction in every respect we will pay freight, cartage and all expenses, heater to be returned to us at our expense.

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OTTO GAS, GASOLINE, NATURAL GAS ENGINES.

**ECONOMICAL.
DURABLE.
SIMPLE.**

Sizes,
2 to 200 H. P.

The Otto Gas Engine Works,
33d & Walnut Sts., PHILADELPHIA.

WANT AND FOR SALE ADS can be found on PAGE 45.

COTTONSEED OIL.

THE OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE.

Cottonseed oil now enters so largely into the manufacture of food products and soaps that it is becoming more and more important as a commercial article. The association of lard, tallow and cotton oil has become so intimate in the last few years as to amount to an affinity, which the laws of commercial gravitation are drawing into such close relations as to make the movement of one of them materially influence the market and movement of the others. In view of this important fact and of the present peculiar condition of the cottonseed oil market, as seen by the state of consumptive demand and location of stocks. "The National Provisioner" has carefully interviewed the leading representatives of the trade in the East upon the trade outlook and prospective future of this product of the cottonseed. The consensus of opinion is hopeful, and the careful reader can readily discern some of the underlying causes which have helped to produce the anomaly in the present relation of prices to stocks, consumption and prospective demand, as well as the natural parity existing between it and the other greases with which it is associated in trade and manufacture.

The sales manager of a large manufacturer in the cottonseed oil trade said: The condition all over Europe is one of comparatively short supplies, which is hopeful for the market. The Marseilles people are smart buyers. They have been playing a very successful game with the American product for the last two years. They jump in and buy lively, and when the market rises in response to the activity they drop out completely for a while and await the consequent lag and depression until the time is opportune for them to stock up again on a low market. Tallow is strengthening and the supply is light with larger demand. While over 60,000 tons of Alexandrian seed have been crushed this year more than last, there is no stock of oil in store in England to speak of. Lately the English mills have been crushing at a loss. To strengthen this condition there has been a seed pool at Alexandria, in Egypt, to control the balance of the Egyptian seed crop. The principal thing that is keeping the English market down is the cheap offerings of the American mills. Rotterdam stocks are getting down. Oleo stock has advanced 1 to 2 florins with heavy sales. All the churners seem more interested in the purchase of cotton oils.

The whole position of the market is remarkable. For instance, the crush this year is not much larger than last year, with practically no stocks carried over, and the consumption much larger, yet the market is at a remarkably low level. The short stocks and larger consumption must eventually create a demand and force a higher market.

One of the principal things that has temporarily held the price of cotton oil down is those little dock lots which jump off on the least provocation at whatever is offered for them.

I haven't any doubt but that the market in cotton oils will look up, and that the near future of the trade is bright. It is only a question of time to those who will wait and who have stocks worth waiting with. Crude oil to-day is 1c. to 1½c. above parity of refined. This anomaly must adjust itself, and, I think, will do so in an early rise. We take a hopeful view of the situation, and are not burglarizing the market with our stuff at the present prices.

MR. A. M. SHERILL, president of Welch, Holme & Clarke, 381-383 West street, said: If there should be any material advance in hog products that would help cotton oil. But if those products remain at present values there will not be much rise in cotton oils. The

market for cotton oils is influenced by the price of lard. It is now in rather a sluggish condition. If there should be a material advance in lard and tallow cotton oil will advance also.

MR. M. B. SNEVILY, manager of the Oil Seeds Pressing Co., 15 Whitehall street, said: There is no demand at present for cotton oil. I see no chance of improvement unless the demand improves. If the price of lard keeps up the seed oil market may eventually follow suit, and improve the trade prospects. Stocks are fairly well sold up, but at present there is a sluggish feeling from the light demand. The price is low, which creates no disposition to move stocks.

MR. E. S. NEAL, one of the partners of Josiah Macy's Sons, 191 Front street, said: The market in cottonseed oils is very dull and sluggish. Our domestic business is fair. There is very little stock moving now, as the greater number of our mills have shut down for the season, and there is no particular amount of oil to arrive. Our general stock is well sold up. There is no excessive foreign demand just now. Of course, we all hope for good times and better times, and will be pleased when they come.

MR. H. LOEB, of Herman Loeb & Co., Produce Exchange, said: The production of cottonseed oil this year has been very large. The consumption of it has also been very large. The cottonseed oil market is generally very slow to move. All oils and greases have had an advance, due to the short supply of olive oils, linseed oils, arachides and sesame oils. Coconut oil is also scarce and dear. We, therefore, look for a prospective large consumption of cottonseed oil which will tend to advance values when the crush is over and holdings concentrate in strong hands. The course of prices in the immediate future is likely to be affected by political complications.

MR. C. I. LONG, of Hopkins, Dwight & Co., Cotton Exchange building, said: The market is low and quiet now, but there are many good reasons why it should gradually improve in the future. One of the best reasons for an advance is that the market in cottonseed oils is so abnormally low now, and there are no conditions but a violent war scare that could press it lower. General stocks are very well sold up, and even jobbing lots are becoming scarcer. The consumption is steadily eating up the surplus stock of concerns, and they will naturally come into the market later on for stock. Holders, I think, will reap the benefit of the advance which one naturally expects will take place under those circumstances. There is a general tendency to wait and not to trade heavily under the favorable aspect of these conditions of the future.

MR. AUGUST ELBERT, of Elbert & Gardner, 19 Whitehall street, said: The general tone of the cottonseed oil market is a confident one. Still it is easily influenced by any cause that comes along. It is especially sensitive to unfavorable influences. The outlook for cottonseed oil is unquestionably good, because most of the disadvantages under which we labored from 1894 to 1897 are gradually being eliminated. The consumption of cotton oil by the compound lard trade is again on the increase after years of depression.

The home jobbing trade in crude and refined oils is steadily though slowly improving, and is probably more satisfactory now than at any time since 1894. Our exports to Southern Europe show a remarkable increase, and indications point to a more active demand from Great Britain and Northern Europe in the near future. Tallow and lard are in good demand with active export inquiry. And the

"bulls," if they are satisfied with small gains, should therefore be hopeful of the future.

MR. EDWARD FLASH, Jr., of Williams & Flash Co., 60 Pearl street, said: The cottonseed oil market at present is dull and flat, due to no pressure to sell, nor any disposition to buy. Stocks are fairly well sold up. There is a large consumption going on which is eating up bought stocks. This will eventually create a demand for unsold stocks. The price of seed oil is low, as compared with other greases. By the laws of common sense and business experience the price of cottonseed oil should advance. Seed oil is to-day a cent per pound under tallow, which is not a true market difference. All the chances favor an advance in the market. There is every reasonable hope for better prices. If holders will hold, prices must go up, for consumption is steadily going on. The season is about closed, the crush is not much larger than last year, hence things must take a turn when the pressure point is reached. While the market is dull now, and there seems to be no demand for oil, things are approaching that point when the demand must come, and the market will be forced up.

MR. C. B. TAINTER, of Chas. B. Tainter & Bro., 2 and 4 Stone street, said: The price of oil is low enough, market is overstocked, and seed not high priced. Seed was never so low as now. Prices cannot go up as long as there is so much oil in sight. Australian supply of fat is short, due to the late severe drought. That has strengthened Australian tallow in the market. That, with the better Continental demand for tallow ought to improve the market and price of oils later on, but not just now.

Then Mr. Tainter showed a letter from John H. Hartog & Co., Chicago, to the Kentucky Refining Co., which he had just received, which showed the tendency of revival from the late dullness. We extract the following:

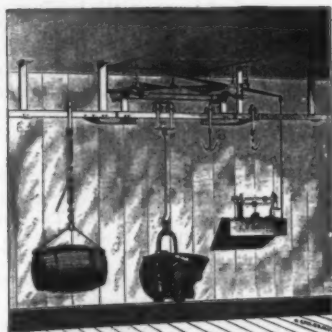
"Gentlemen—We have not done any business with you this season because there has not been very much ambition among churners to buy oil c. i. f. One of our best customers is going to purchase 5,000 bbls. of oil from us for this spring's use."

The letter then goes into a discussion of the excellencies of its particular oil and other matters of particular interest to the refining company.

MESSRS. WELCH & WELCH, of 121 Broad street, said: An English house has recently given a very interesting and comprehensive review of the tallow and cotton oil situation in the United Kingdom. In that summary it is made to appear that the prices on these commodities during the years 1896 and 1897 were the "lowest ever known." This same authority says, "We look for the demand in Europe to increase." Were it not for this demand and the expectation of an increase in the outflow, even our present very low values might not be maintained. The world's supply is very large of cotton oil, lard and tallow, and, it may be added, of all raw material used in soap making. The low price of soap will undoubtedly increase the demand for that article, and necessity for the raw material out of which it is made. Theorists tell us that we have entered upon an era of low prices. That was what they said when wheat sold at 60 cents a bushel. With "dollar wheat" history repeats itself, and we are thrown back upon the principle that "the worth of a thing is the want of it." Barring trouble in case of war, we think the trend of prices for all these things will be toward higher values from this time forward and until normal conditions are reached.

MR. WHITEMAN, of Whiteman Bros., Produce Exchange, representatives of many large Southern cottonseed oil mills, said: We

JAS. H. O'BRIEN, SCALE-MAKER AND REPAIRER,
75 New Chambers St., New York



These Scales and Tracks are extensively used in Refrigerators, Slaughterhouses and Packing-houses. Manufactured in all sizes and capacities, with one or more tracks. Prices vary according to location, size and amount of tracking required. Estimate and references furnished on application.

Battelle & Renwick,
163 FRONT STREET, NEW YORK.
ESTABLISHED 1840.



MANUFACTURERS OF
REFINED SALTPETRE.
CRYSTALS,
GRANULATED,
POWDERED,
FOR PACKERS' USE.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION
ONLY \$4.00 FOR 52 WEEKLY ISSUES.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
BUTCHERS and PACKERS'
SKEWERS

Made from the
BEST OF HICKORY.
Correspondence solicited.

Jackson & Co.,
626 Tenth Ave., New York.

CHESEBRO BROS.,
WHOLESALE... No. 1 Fulton Fish Market, NEW YORK.
Commission Dealers AND Shippers
OF ALL KINDS
FRESH FISH, LOBSTERS, TERRAPIN and GAME.



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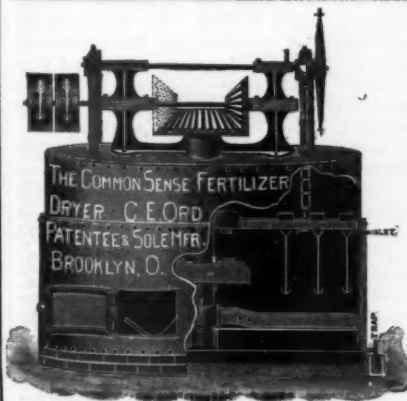
ALL SIZES. CAPACITIES FROM
10 TO 200 TONS PER DAY.

Crushers, Grinding Mills, Elevators,
Screens, Rendering Tanks, Acid Tanks,
and Acid Measuring Tanks, Etc.

C. H. Dempwolf & Co.
YORK, PA.



Mixer and Engine on same base.



THE ORD IMPROVED
"COMMON SENSE"
**HEAVY-DUTY
FERTILIZER DRYER**

For drying the general offals of
packing houses and rendering works.
Correspondence solicited.

C. E. ORD,
INVENTOR AND SOLE
MANUFACTURER, BROOKLYN, OHIO.



GENERAL PURPOSE
HYDRAULIC PRESS.

ALL SIZES:

WE ALSO MANUFACTURE

PRESSES FOR...

Oleomargarine,
Fertilizer, Tankage, Grease,
Belting and all purposes.

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**The Hydraulic Press
Manufacturing Co.**

MT. GILEAD, OHIO.

EASTERN OFFICE: 6 HARRISON STREET, NEW YORK.
WESTERN OFFICE: 41 WEST RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO

Index to Advertisements on Page 7.

consider the trade prospects in cottonseed oil very good. The very dull market of the last two or three weeks was partly due to the disturbing war feeling. The cottonseed oil business is very largely governed by lard, because of its use in lard compounds. There is a large European demand for greases, and with it a very good demand for cottonseed oil, but the market is too low for profitable selling. There is a good demand in Marseilles and other European places for cotton oil for soap making. Sales are met with the same drawback of low prices. From $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound (2 to 4 cents per gallon) more is required on the bids to move the stuff.

The cotton oil situation is better now than it was at this time last year, because oils have been sold up better. Lard is $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound and tallow $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 cent per pound higher than it was a year ago. This ought to help the price of lard, and that influences the price of cotton oil. We feel pretty confident that there will be better prices for cottonseed oil. The season is over; the mills are soon closing, and the stocks are sold up better than at this time last year. Considering the higher prices for lard and tallow, the prices are looking up for cotton oil. The conspicuously large demand from France is the feature of the year. The consumptive demand there has been large in the past, but it has grown enormously in the last year.

France took of American cottonseed oil, at the port of Marseilles alone, in 1895, 59,528 bbls.; 1896, 112,627 bbls.; 1897, 238,000 bbls. These quantities are from September to the 11th of March of each year. Marseilles has taken from New York 3,375,026 gallons of cottonseed oil in 1897, as against 4,781,240 gallons in 1898. New Orleans shipped 2,200,250 gallons for the season ending March 11, 1898, as against 1,442,450 for the same period last year, while Galveston shipped 1,845,000 gallons, as against none for the preceding season. That is all exclusively for soap making. The exports to Holland are for a different purpose, and show a slight falling off. Holland takes the finest quality of oil, which is used for butterine making. The export trade in American cottonseed oil has expanded enormously in the last year, and its volume will still be enlarged materially when the prices are high enough to move the stuff now desired by the foreign buyers.

Speaking from a domestic standpoint, one of the most hurtful agencies to the cotton oil business is oleomargarine legislation. Any legislation which affects the oleo trade hurts the trade in cottonseed oil. Such agitation accomplishes no other result than to hamper the trade in both products. The best customers of cotton oil are the manufacturers of the butter and lard compounds.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

(See also Various Departments.)

CANNING MACHINERY—G. W. Lickie, Buena Vista, Va., wishes the names and addresses of manufacturers of canners' supplies and machinery.

COTTON-MILL MACHINERY—C. S. Russell, Fayetteville, N. C., wishes a good second-hand milling machine, with gear cutting attachment, suitable for cotton-oil work.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT—The Fayetteville Cotton Oil Co., Fayetteville, N. C., want a second-hand 25 and 75-light incandescent plant.

ICE MACHINERY—L. S. Carrington, Lumberton, N. C., wishes addresses and catalogues of ice machine manufacture.

PUMPING PLANT—The Co-Operative Oil Co., G. W. Hardy, secretary, Corsicana, Tex., want estimates on pumping plants for oil wells.

SOAP MAKING.

No. 85.

TALLOW IN SOAP MAKING.

The saponification of pure tallow necessitates the employment of a 10–12 deg. B. lye whereby an emulsion is produced which enters into combination when heated to boiling. When finished off with 14–16 deg. B. lye the clear viscid paste is stronger than that yielded by any other fat, a proof of the superiority of tallow in the manufacture of soap. On account of the comparative freedom from fatty acids, saponification goes on very slowly, so that if the lye be added too quickly the resulting paste, though apparently exhibiting a strong touch, will, in reality, be insufficiently fitted, a defect that can only be remedied by the addition of water or very weak lye, and exposure to gentle heat. Otherwise, if such a defective curd be salted out, the curd so formed will be unusable, and will have to be rectified by a troublesome process. By mixing the tallow and lye in the afternoon, bringing the operations up to such a stage that a little more lye will suffice for the saturation, and then leaving the mass over night, the paste will be found dark, thick and clear next morning, and will then readily absorb the rest of the lye.

Free steam affords the most satisfactory means for saponifying tallow, the resulting paste and curd being free from scum and requiring no clear boiling. The high melting temperature of stearine and the solidity of this fat insure a satisfactory yield, and it is to the disuse of tallow—by means of its high price—that the deterioration of the present type of Eschweg soap is to be attributed.

A point of considerable practical importance is that tallow affords well defined indications of the completion of the soap, so that there is little risk of a batch going wrong, which is more than can be said for the mixtures of palm kernel oil and cottonseed oil used nowadays.

For shaving soaps, again, there is no material comparable to tallow with a proportion of potash, cold-made soaps with cocoanut oil being inferior, and even palm oil being incapable of replacing tallow for this purpose. Natural grain soaps, too, can only be obtained at their best when one-third or more of the fats taken consists of tallow.

Settled curd soaps prepared from equal parts of tallow and palm kernel oil are superior to those made without the former, and for resin curd soaps tallow is undoubtedly preferable to kernel oil or palm oil.

In the manufacture of toilet soap the good qualities of tallow are again apparent, the soaps prepared from equal parts of this fat and cocoanut oil being highly esteemed for their economy in use, while cocoanut oil soaps are inferior, and those prepared by the cold process are more liable to become rancid. The cold-made tallow soap for toilet purposes occupy a position between cocoanut oil soaps and milled soaps, but approximate more to the latter in quality.

For the stock soap for milled soaps tallow is indispensable, being alone capable of producing the thick lather for which these soaps are so highly esteemed. Tallow for these stocks should not be melted with sulphuric acid, since, though it bleaches more rapidly, it also tends in an equal measure to become rancid. This also happens when insufficient care has been taken in sorting out the best material, only the cleanest, freshest and best lumps being suitable. These, when melted by steam, will yield a white tallow of pure smell and taste, forming an excellent soap making material.

**ARE YOU OUT OF EMPLOYMENT?
DO YOU WANT A POSITION? TRY A
LITTLE AD ON PAGE 45.**

STOCKYARDS TO BE SOLD.

The St. Louis stockyards are to be sold to satisfy a deed of trust on the holdings of the company for \$150,000. In Judge Wood's division of the Circuit Court last Saturday, by an amicable arrangement, the State Bank of St. Louis was removed as trustee for the second mortgage bondholders and Broker Henry H. Wernse was appointed to the position by mutual consent.

The St. Louis Trust Company is trustee for the first mortgage bondholders, the amount of the issue also being \$150,000. The sale by Trustee Wernse will be subject to the first mortgage.

John C. Atwood, Ephron Catlin and others holding a majority of the second bond issue filed the petition, stating that the stockyards had defaulted on interest on bonds due Dec. 1, 1897, and the State Bank, as trustee, had failed to exercise the right given it in the deed of foreclosing ninety days after default.

The date of the sale has not yet been decided upon. It will be advertised, and it is said that some of the principal bondholders will bid in the property. President Moffit says that there is some doubt about the reorganization of the company after the sale, and its future has not yet been decided upon. He denies that the National Stockyards of East St. Louis will bid in the property.

The interest on the bonds has not been paid, although a number of the wealthiest men in St. Louis are heavy stockholders. The yards were at one time the center of the horse and mule market of St. Louis, but not long ago there was an exodus of these to East St. Louis, and since then the yards have done a comparatively small business. In 1897 the yards received 93,885 cattle, 339,861 hogs, 53,810 sheep and 16,449 horses and mules, and shipped 13,742 cattle, 58,978 hogs, 6,052 sheep and 13,684 horses and mules. It is believed, however, that the yards will be continued, but there will be a radical change in the management, and that new blood will be infused.

OLEOMARGARINE RECEIPTS.

The internal revenue receipts for the month of January for oleomargarine, both domestic and imported, amounted to \$99,506.64; this was an increase of \$23,983.02 over the returns for January, 1897. The increase for the present fiscal year, which is for the seven months from July 1, 1897, to January 31, 1898, is \$138,311.80, the total receipts from this source being \$628,633.76. During the month of January there were no special tax receipts from manufacturers of oleomargarine. During the seven months of 1896-97 the receipts from this source were \$3,600. This year they amount to \$5,200, or an increase of \$1,600.

The tax receipts from retail dealers in oleomargarine during the month amounted to \$6,062 as against \$3,376 in 1897, an increase of \$2,684. For the seven months of 1896-97 these receipts amounted to \$102,154.42. This year they are placed at \$117,246, an increase of \$15,091.58. The taxes received during the month from wholesale dealers in oleomargarine amounted to \$590. For the seven months a decrease is shown from \$32,200 to \$31,192.

From the above it will be seen that the total internal revenue receipts for the month amounted to \$106,128.64, an increase of \$27,227.02 over last year. For the seven months the total receipts amounted to \$762,271.76; which was \$153,965.38 in excess of those for 1896-97.

Henry Wilton, Philadelphia, Pa., has purchased a site in Portsmouth, Va., and will install \$5,000 worth of new machinery for the manufacture of soap.

WHITELAW BROTHERS,

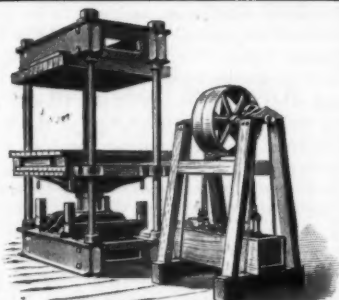
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Sal Soda, Caustic Soda, Nitrate Soda, Silicate Soda, Soda Ash, and Chloride Calcium.

**FULLERS EARTH,
SALTPETRE,**

Borax, Boracic Acid, and Barytes, Barrel Paints and Bismark Brown, Caulking Pitch and Cotton.

Correspondence Solicited.

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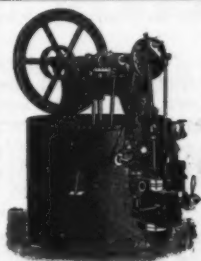


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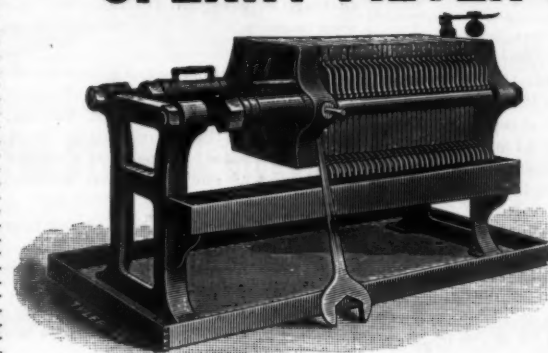
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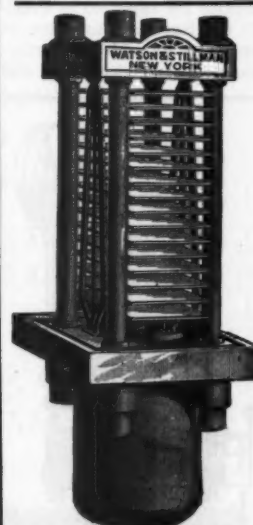
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Want and For Sale ADS on Page 45.

CHICAGO NOTES.

There were 109 cars of sheep shipped from Chicago last week, of which 43 went for export.

J. A. Brewster, a live stock dealer of London, England, was a visitor at the Chicago Stockyards last week.

Cars of live stock received in Chicago last week were 4,741, against 5,395 the previous week and 4,651 a year ago.

Jayson C. Cox, the Board of Trade operator who was arrested last week and sent to the detention hospital, is reported to have almost recovered.

Swift and Company bought 16,000 sheep last Monday at the Chicago Stockyards. This is the largest number ever bought by that firm in one day.

Provision shipments last week were: Cured meats, 17,512,000 lb; lard, 11,419,000 lb, against 12,102,000 lb meat last year and 6,061,000 lb lard.

Capt. David H. Gile, a well known Chicago Board of Trade operator, and the first Chicago man to enlist for service in the Civil War, died last Sunday.

During the month of February Chicago received 428 cars of cattle from other markets, of which Kansas City contributed 289, St. Louis 84 and Omaha 55.

William Raymond, who has been manager of Armour & Co.'s plant at Racine, Wis., has been appointed manager of the Milwaukee plant, S. E. Holmes taking the Racine house.

Omaha received 30,925 sheep last week, which makes a record for that market. Kansas City received 17,000 sheep last week, against 23,767 the corresponding week a year ago.

Shipments of product last week were large; 17,512,000 lb cured meats, against 12,102,000 lb for the corresponding week last year, and 11,419,000 lb lard, against 6,061,000 lb a year ago.

The average weight of the 130,470 hogs received here last week was 226 lb, the same as the previous two weeks, 2 lb lighter than a month ago, 8 lb lighter than a year ago, and 16 lb lighter than two years ago.

Receipts of hogs at Chicago this year to March 12, compared with a year ago, exhibit 53,000 decrease. Compared with two years ago receipts increased 189,000, while compared with 1895 the total decreased 323,000.

A bank was incorporated at the St. Joseph, Mo., stockyards on Tuesday last. The incorporators are all well known men. They are: G. F. Swift, Edward Morris, Gordon Jones,

John Donovan, Jr., Joseph Maxwell and E. Lindsay.

Gustavus F. Swift, the head of the firm of Swift & Company, the big packers of the Chicago Stockyards, is seriously ill at his home, 4452 Emerald avenue. He is suffering from la grippe, and it is feared it will terminate in pneumonia.

Daniel W. Storms, the Board of Trade broker, who a week ago created a commotion in the Board of Trade by evidences of insanity, has been placed in the detention hospital. His friends came to this decision, as he was becoming violent.

Austin Saunders, one of the oldest members of the Chicago Board of Trade is dead. He became a member in 1863, and for the last twenty years was a private grain inspector. Latterly he had been a member of the inspection appeals committee.

The receipts of hogs last week were 140,792 head, against 127,729 last year. Shipments were 24,852 head, as compared with 34,362 the corresponding week last year. Packing up to date was 240,000 head, against 230,000 for the same period in 1897.

"Jack" Edwards, whose sheep ranges in Wyoming and Colorado contain 150,000 sheep, was in Chicago this week on his way home from England. He considers that the shortage of sheep in Australia will cause the wool market to advance rapidly in the near future.

W. H. Alexander, of Alexander, Ward & Crill, live stock commission merchants at the Chicago Stockyards, died last Sunday. Mr. Alexander had been continually in the live stock commission business in Chicago since 1869, and was one of the best known in the trade.

Combined receipts of hogs at the four leading Western markets last week decreased about 60,000, compared with the previous week. Chicago alone decreased 29,000, Kansas City 15,000, St. Louis 12,000 and Omaha 4,000. The quality at all markets was the poorest of the year.

The feature of the wheat pit campaign last week was the boycott against Leiter. Bids were made in the pit barring the Leiter brokers. Leiter replied by transferring 2,000,000 bushels of his holdings to Counselman & Day, a concern whose contracts are protected by millions.

Broker Dan Storm, at one time a successful operator, developed insanity on the Exchange floor Saturday. He appealed to President Carter to call the Exchange to order, so that he might make them an address on morality. He was quieted somewhat, and will

probably be sent to a sanitarium for treatment.

Last week Chicago packers slaughtered 117,000 hogs, against 121,700 the previous week and 94,100 a year ago. Armour packed 30,000, Anglo-American 8,700, Boyd & Lunham 4,700, Chicago 5,900, Continental 8,100, Hammond 4,300, International 9,600, Lipton 5,300, Morris 7,300, Swift 17,000, Viles & Robins 7,900 and butchers 8,700.

A number of commission firms have arranged to have private dining rooms in the new hotel adjoining the Board of Trade. These rooms will be furnished with tickers and private telephones, and are to be at the service of the special customers of the firms engaging them. The luncheon hours are to be made commission earning ones.

Following is the report of the Illinois Live Stock Commission on inspection at the Union Stockyards, Chicago, during the last week: Inspected, 163; passed in the yards, 122; held for post-mortem examination, 41; passed on post-mortem examination, 35; condemned as unfit for food, 6. One case of tuberculosis and one of cancer were discovered.

The election of officers for the Chicago Live stock Exchange, held last Monday, resulted as follows: President, W. H. Thompson, Jr.; vice-president, L. B. Doud; directors for three years, W. B. Ecton, D. E. Hartwell, A. C. Halliwell; committee on arbitration, F. M. Timms, Louis Pfaelzer, C. A. McKelvey; committee on appeals, F. L. Beveridge, W. Leavitt, F. O. Mills, T. A. Buzzard and C. H. Ingwersen.

A verdict of \$6,000, against David M. Stevens, was awarded to Peterson Brothers & Co., a Board of Trade firm, in a trover suit heard by a jury in Judge Clifford's court. During 1894 Stevens was in the employment of Peterson Brothers & Co., and, according to the evidence, failed to make correct returns of funds, amounting to \$6,000, collected by him. Stevens, it is said, has left the State of Illinois, and his present whereabouts are not known. The money, it is claimed, was taken in small amounts.

Armour & Company are said to have secured a lease of the large store on South Water and Franklin streets, now occupied by E. A. Robinson, the grocer. After May 1 they will establish one of their branch houses there to handle their meat and sausage and their dairy product business, which has grown to large importance. All the leading packers have branch houses in this vicinity, established within the past few years. They have absorbed a good part of the commission business that formerly went to the South Water street commission houses.

W. S. Carver, the well-known Board of Trade operator, gave a social dinner to a number of old friends at the Grand Pacific Hotel on Tuesday evening. The affair was prompted by his taking up his residence at that hotel. The ladies' breakfast room was beautifully decorated for the occasion with American Beauty roses, and these, taken together with the new fittings, presented a dazzling appearance. Those enjoying Mr. Carver's hospitality were: Messrs. and Mesdames E. W. Thompson, R. W. Roloson, A. McKay, A. D. Kennedy, J. B. Kirk, Mrs. S. H. Raymond, Misses Wilkins, Fisher, Gillette, Kennett, Haarstick, Raymond, Messrs. W. T. Haarstick, W. F. Zeller, William Lyon, Joseph Leiter, G. B. French, C. P. Greier, W. S. Patterson, G. M. Wilkins, C. B. Macdonald, C. H. Kenley.

The Akron Salt Co., Akron, Ohio, recently put down a well from which they are receiving surprising results. As soon as the well is put in good order the company expects to turn out 500 barrels daily.

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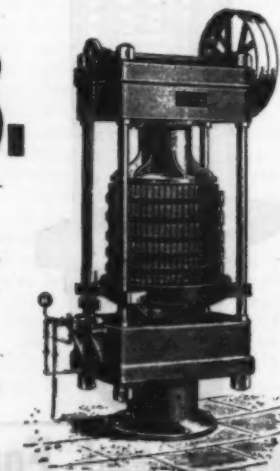
Doors swing open to remove crackling. Follower swings back to uncover hoop when putting in scrap. Full pressure at any point. No blocking required.

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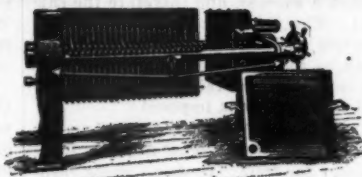
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Capacity fifty per cent. greater than the same size of the old pattern.

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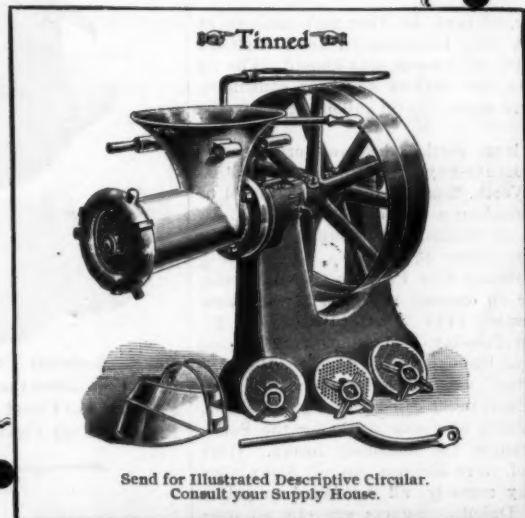
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No. 56 Corresponds in size with our old No. 32 \$125.00

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Send for Illustrated Descriptive Circular.
Consult your Supply House.

PACKING HOUSE MATTERS AND NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Persons contemplating the erection of packing houses or in need of packing house machinery will do well to make their wants known in this column. The foremost firms in the lines mentioned closely peruse the notes on this page, and prospective purchasers of machinery would be placed in immediate communication with them.

* If interest in the stock industry continues as it does now the steer will soon be the national bird.

* Pork packers in Ontario, Canada, report having received large orders for British Columbia trade.

* J. W. Winter, of Dayton, Ohio, will have charge of the Nelson Morris meat market in Scranton, Pa.

* The Nashville Packing Co.'s plant, Nashville, Tenn., was ablaze recently, with a loss of only \$300. The drying room caught fire.

* The disease "hoof-rot," so called, is being investigated by the Federal government in Nebraska. Sheep, horses and hogs are afflicted.

* W. C. Routh, of Logansport, Ind., is building a packinghouse. It will be two stories high, brick, 110 x 51 feet. A cold storage room will be provided.

* The Sioux City plant of the Cudahy Packing Co. is going to have a 200-ton capacity Frick ice machine supplemental to the present Linde machine of 150-ton capacity.

* Attention is called to the proposals for meats and supplies of the Hudson River State Hospital and the Long Island State Hospital and the United States Lighthouse Board, on page 14.

* The exports of lard from the four Atlantic ports for the week ending March 12, 1898, was 15,468,114 lb. For the week ending March 13, 1897, the exportation was 9,586,980 lb, a difference of 5,881,134 lb.

* The exports of breadstuffs, cattle, hogs, provisions and cotton during February all show a considerable increase as compared with February, 1897, the gross increase having amounted to over \$14,000,000.

* The Keystone Sausage Works & Packing Co., at Lebanon, Pa., has begun business. The company is composed of C. & G. Seeger, of Chicago, who will establish agencies throughout America for the retail trade.

* The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. have opened their branch house in West Front street, Wilmington, Del., after having extensively altered it for the purpose of facilitating the handling of their packinghouse products.

* A big oil tank in the packinghouse of Kingan & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., exploded recently, but no damage was caused. The oil caught fire, but nothing else was consumed. There were about 35,000 gallons of oil in the tank.

* Two large cattle sales are worth recording: The Evans-Snyder-Buel Commission Co., of Fort Worth, Texas, bought 40,000 head of cattle, exceeding a cost of \$1,000,000; H. H. Robinson, of Omaha, Neb., bought 8,000 head of cattle for about \$200,000.

* The Mound City Packing Co., St. Louis, Mo., gave an opening reception at their new packinghouse, 3115 North Broadway, St. Louis, last Tuesday. Refreshments and music were served throughout the day. On Wednesday a "stag" was given to specially invited guests. Everything came off in great shape.

* Shipments of young cattle for the South Dakota ranges are unusually heavy. Over 2,000 head were shipped out of Sioux City in one day recently, all consigned to points in South Dakota. Buyers are out all over Minnesota, Iowa and other States picking up all the young stock they can find. Prices range high.

* A judgment was given by the Recorder,

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Cold Storage Houses

Refrigerators, Cars, Etc.

WATERPROOF, AIR TIGHT, CLEAN, A HIGH NON-CONDUCTOR AND ABSOLUTELY ODORLESS.

at Montreal, Canada, in regard to the interpretation of a market by-law. Wholesale butchers are prohibited by the by-law from selling less than a whole carcass of meat. One Bickerdike, sold 2,000 lb of meat, which was to be made up of cut carcasses. The validity of the sale was attacked. The defense maintained that the quantity sold was greater than a carcass, and therefore the sale was legal. The Recorder held that the by-law expressly prohibited the sale of cut carcasses, but as the sale was for a large quantity, and made in good faith, only a nominal fine of \$1 and costs was imposed.

* The Kansas City Stockyards Company has filed with the Secretary of State in Kansas its report for 1897. It shows gross earnings amounting to \$1,146,440 and net earnings in the sum of \$744,400, of which \$442,882 was paid to stockholders, being 6 per cent. on the total capital stock outstanding, while \$291,558 was added to the company's surplus. The gross earnings represent an average of a little less than 18 cents on each animal brought into the yards, of which 6.3 cents was the actual cost of taking care of each animal and 11.7 cents the amount available for paying dividends on capital invested and providing for repairs, improvements, etc.

* Winnipeg, Canada, is to have an abattoir and cold storage warehouse. Gordon & Ironside, of that city, have received from the council a permit to build, and they will erect a main building 160x60, and so constructed that it can be extended at any future time for slaughtering and cold storage purposes. Sep-

arate compartments will be built for the slaughter of cattle, sheep and hogs. The yards will cover ten acres, and will be furnished with the most modern conveniences for unloading and management of animals. The storehouse will be capable of holding over 1,000 carcasses. It is not intended to go in for the export trade at once, the purpose being to supply the local trade, the demand between Winnipeg and North Bay, in the lumber and mining camps, the Kootenay mining country and Montreal.

* A meeting was held at the Chamber of Commerce in Denver, Col., at which a representative of the capitalists, who are talking of erecting a packinghouse in Denver was told of the many advantages that that city could offer to an enterprise of this kind. The man who is now there is a New York capitalist, whose name is withheld in connection with the work that is now going on, for business reasons. E. S. McKinley, who has been acting as agent for the Eastern men, was present, and the local cattlemen told them all they knew about the prospects of this city as a cattle market and packinghouse point. The plant will contain all the latest improvements. It is said that a least one million dollars will be invested. The men interested will surely build if the conditions are proved to be favorable. Several plans were suggested and talked over for bringing fattened cattle to the Denver market. At the present time it has been demonstrated that it is not only possible but practical to fatten cattle for the market in this State. During the last year more fattened cattle than ever have been sent out,



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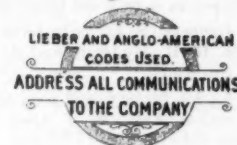
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Very truly yours,

Frank S. DuRonde

Gen'l Sales Agent.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION.

Those interested in this subject should not forget to look also at Packers' and Slaughterers' Notes, and other trade news columns in this paper.

Employers in want of help, and employees in search of positions, and such wanting to dispose of machinery or desiring to purchase same should look at our **WANT AND FOR SALE COLUMN** on page 45.

—Ocean City, Del., will soon have an ice plant.

—The new ice factory at Gilroy, Cal., begins operations very soon.

—Work on the Little Rock, Ark., cold storage plant was begun last week.

—L. S. Carrington, of Lumberton, N. C., contemplates erecting an ice factory.

—It is rumored that Michael Davis will soon put in a new ice plant in Phoenix, Ariz.

—Laurens, S. C., is to have an ice factory. Capt. R. R. Hudgens and J. O. C. Fleming are interested.

—An ice factory will soon be established in Clarendon, Ark. W. J. Allen can be addressed for information.

—The two ice companies of San Bernardino, Cal., have formed a combination and put up the price 33 per cent.

—Clarendon, Ark., will get an ice factory. W. J. Allen, a member of the Southern Ice Trust Co., will have charge.

—The cold storage building being erected by W. J. Eaton in Rochester, Minn., is rapidly approaching completion.

—Mr. Allin, who is furthering the erection of an ice factory in Danville, Ky., expressed himself as very well satisfied with the outlook.

—The Mason Ice & Cold Storage Co., Topeka, Kan., commenced excavating for its new two-story building, which will be 50x90 feet.

—The Parkersburg (W. Va.) Ice Co.'s plant will start up full time, for the summer's run, this week. The company expect soon to erect a large cold storage plant.

—A stock company has been organized in Poconoke City, Md., with H. T. Stevenson as manager, and a capital stock of \$16,000. The company will engage in the manufacture of ice.

—It is rumored that Philip D. Armour, the pork packer, of Chicago, will enter the ice field in Louisville, Ky., this summer. If this is true, the ice dealers and manufacturers of Louisville must look sharp.

—G. A. Kennedy, the architect connected with P. D. Armour & Co., has prepared for the latter firm plans for a cold storage building, three stories and basement, 40x80 feet, with pressed brick front, to be built at Zanesville, Ohio, at a cost of \$10,000.

—Work on the new ice factory in New Orleans, in which Charles Henck and C. E. Grafton are interested, began last week, and will be completed in April. It will be of brick, and have a daily capacity of seven tons, an artesian well supplying the water.

—A business arrangement has been reached between F. L. Ewing, agent of the Union Ice Co., and M. L. Pool, whereby the ice plant now in operation in Yuma, Ariz., will close, and the ice and cold storage business carried on under the firm name of Ewing & Pool.

—J. W. Edmundson, care Philadelphia Cold Storage Warehouse Company, Front and Noble streets, is working on preliminary plans for additions to the warehouse building for the same company, to be erected during the coming summer. It is proposed to construct a brick building, eight stories, measuring 65x145 feet, with the usual appointments of such buildings. Further data will be given later. Proposed cost, \$80,000.



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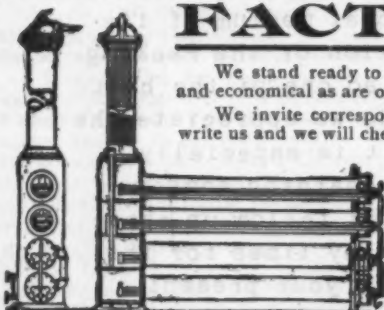
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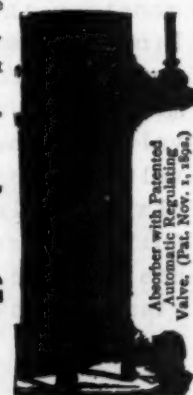
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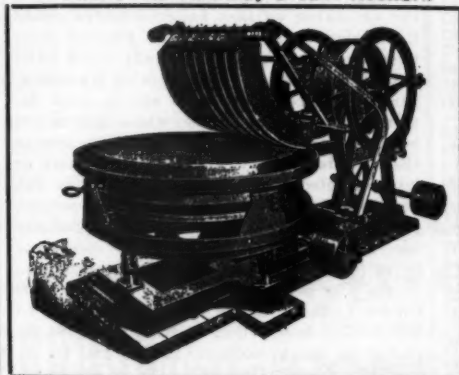


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Business soon was booming, when I
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Patentees of the
BRODESSER and STEIN POWER ROCKER
(formerly called Daisy Steam Rocker).



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Chas. Schnil, Portage, Ill.....1 No. 9
Viles & Robbins, Chicago.....3 No. 9
Anglo-American Prov. Co., Chicago.....2 No. 9
G. Huniford & Co., U. Stock Yards,
Chicago.....1 No. 9
Underwood & Co., U. Stock Yards,
Chicago.....2 No. 9
Veilauer & Hoffman, Milwaukee.....1 No. 9
H. Weudt, Chicago.....3 No. 9
Theodore Berg, Chicago.....2 No. 9
L. Frank & Son, Milwaukee.....4 No. 9
Blumenbagen & Epling, Chicago.....1 No. 9
T. J. Lipton & Co., Chicago.....1 No. 9
G. H. Hammond Co., Omaha.....2 No. 9
John Schmidt & Co., New Bedford,
Mass.....1 No. 9
Schnider & Kleich, Dubuque, Ia.....1 No. 9
And Many Others.

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Hide Ropes, Pork Packers and Sausage Twine a specialty. Cotton Waste, etc.

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CASINGS WEIL'S CASING COMPANY,
626-630 HOWARD ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.
Cleaner of and Dealer in
all kinds of SAUSAGE CASINGS.
Best Spices, Saltpetre and Potato Flour.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Receipts.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep
March 5.....	177	8	20,468	1,471
March 7.....	20,978	112	31,814	22,647
March 8.....	3,065	928	23,063	16,181
March 9.....	10,357	234	26,790	17,267
March 10.....	8,319	301	22,489	10,240
March 11.....	3,202	227	15,562	5,781
March 12.....	200	15	11,000	3,000

Total	46,121	1,817	181,226	75,116
Prev. week...	46,097	2,001	160,281	82,563
Cor. week '97.	46,072	2,272	124,389	57,416
Cor. week '96.	43,413	2,134	152,027	62,896

Shipments:	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep
March 5.....	521	33	4,100	2,774
March 7.....	6,608	52	6,622	2,878
March 8.....	2,207	1	3,913	1,667
March 9.....	3,432	16	3,378	3,516
March 10.....	3,667	16	4,186	2,877
March 11.....	1,883	12	2,655	1,157
March 12.....	400	20	1,500	1,000

Total	18,197	105	22,252	13,035
Prev. week...	17,904	158	31,338	20,500
Cor. week '97.	13,459	56	32,173	11,503
Cor. week '96.	15,198	12	49,120	10,596

CATTLE.—The cattle market continues strong, and the demand for good heavy cattle, anything that is fit for export, is excellent. The feature of the week's market was the sale of seventeen head of Texas bred and Texas fed cattle that took first prize at the recent Fort Worth fat stock show at \$5.40, the highest price paid for Texas cattle since 1895. Fancy thoroughbred steers have been selling at \$5.50@5.80, choice to extra steers of 1,350 to 1,650 lb at \$5.25@5.40, choice to extra steers of 1,150 to 1,300 lb at \$4.75@5.25, choice native feeders of 900 to 1,000 lb at \$4.10@4.40, stockers of 500 to 700 lb at \$4@4.15, heavy calves and yearlings at \$3.75@4.50, veal calves at \$5@6.75.

HOGS.—The hog market is the usual Lenten one. Packers buy as few as possible, and sellers have a hard time in getting rid of the balance. Packers seem to be bearish on the hog situation. Two causes are given for the weak state of trade; one, the element of uncertainty in the provision trade occasioned

by the war talk keeps traders guessing as to how values are to be in the future; the other, the possibility that the spring run of hogs will be much larger than the trade looks for. The hogs being marketed still continue to run light in weight and receipts have been smaller than the estimates, so that under ordinary conditions prices ought to be higher. Packers claim that hogs this week were actually worth \$3.65 @ \$3.70 on a basis of the prices of provisions. Strictly choice heavy hogs are in good demand, and are very scarce, while light mixed hogs continue to sell at from 15@25c. lower than the best heavy, and have been more or less neglected even then. The best than can be hoped for the market is that the present prices will be maintained. Packers, especially the English houses, have been consistent bears for some time, so there is absolutely no reason why better prices should be looked for. Choice to fancy heavy hogs of from 300 to 350 lb have been selling at from \$3.90@4.10, choice to fancy medium, 210 to 280 lb, at \$3.90@3.95; assorted light, 140 to 200 lb, at \$3.80@3.85, and mixed from \$3.80@3.92½.

SHEEP.—There is little change to note in the sheep market, except that light weight sheep have shown a little more strength. The bulk of the lambs seem to be coming from Colorado just now. The feature of the week's market was the purchase of Swift and Company of over 16,000 head of sheep on Monday. Prices are as follows: Good to choice native wethers, \$4.50@4.75; good to choice native mixed, \$4.40@4.60; good to choice spring lambs, \$5.25@5.50.

LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, March 18—3:45 P. M.—Exchange—Beef—Firm; extra India mess, 68s. 9d.; prime mess, 58s. 9d. Pork—Firm; prime mess fine Western, 51s. 3d.; prime mess medium Western, 48s. 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, steady, 32s. 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, firm, 31s.; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, dull, 31s.; long clear middles light, 35 to 38 lb, steady, 29s.; long clear middles heavy, 40 to 45 lb, steady, 28s. 6d.; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, steady, 28s. 6d.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, steady, 28s. 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, steady, 24s. 6d. Lard—Prime Western steady, 27s. Tallow—Prime city firm, 20s. 6d. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool refined steady, 15s. 3d.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We gladly and as promptly as possible answer all reasonable questions in this column sent to us by our SUBSCRIBERS or ADVERTISERS.

Answers desired by mail should be accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.

Persons desiring not to be known as making an inquiry should add a *nom de plume* to their questions. By so doing they will avoid identification in this column. The correct name and address should, however, for the publisher's satisfaction, accompany each request for information.

MAYER.—Jacket kettle.

FREEDOM, N. H.—Thanks.

O. N. B.—Some people use it, although they do not admit the fact.

PACKINGHOUSE, TEXAS. — Five courses of brick will lay one foot in height; eight bricks in a course will make a flue 4 inches wide and 10 inches long.


V. B. C., LOS ANGELES.—The Reaumur scale prevails in Germany, the centigrade or Celsius scale in France, Fahrenheit scale in the United States and the British Empire.

PRACTICAL EXPERT, AUGUSTA, ME.—You can store 1,000 tierces in a space 43 feet long and 64 feet wide, viz., 2,750 square feet, piling three high. This allows six feet for the alley.

NEATSFOOT OIL, NEW YORK.—1. This oil is made from feet only, heating just below boiling point. 2. There are two grades of lard oil, "Extra" and "Extra No. 1." The former is used for burning, the latter as a lubricant.

PICADILLY, PENNSYLVANIA.—Some renderers use a mixture of one-half pound sulphuric acid and one-half pound nitric acid to harden tallow. This is applied after the fat has been melted and stirred continuously. Ratio above quantity to 100 pounds of tallow.

J. H. C.—Our foreign fertilizer trade is worth \$5,000,000 a year, and it has grown very rapidly within comparatively few years. The largest buyers of American fertilizers are: Germany, \$2,000,000 annually; United Kingdom, \$1,000,000; other European countries, \$1,300,000. Some is sent to Australia, Asia, Canada and the West Indies.



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We make a specialty of **COLORS** and **PRESERVATIVES** for Meats and sausage. Write us, if you wish Reliable Goods at lowest figures. We are the largest meat color manufacturers in the world.

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OFFICE AND WORKS, PASSAIC, N. J.

Should be wrapped in a sheet of Printed Parchment Paper. Leading packers are using our Parchment Paper for wrapping their meats extensively.

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Packers of REX BRAND
PROVISIONS, CANNED GOODS AND BEEF EXTRACT.

SHIPPERS OF CHOICE

Dressed Beef, Hogs, Sheep, Calves, Beef and Pork Cuts. and all
kinds of Tripe and Sausages.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF BUTTERINE.

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" " " " Ft. Greene Place, Brooklyn.
" " " " 1 Blackstone St., Boston, Mass.
" " " " Clinton Market, " "
" " " " Worcester, Mass.
" " " " Fall River, " "
" " " " Pittsburg, Pa.
Holmes' Provision Co., Holyoke, Mass.
Nashua Beef Co., " Nashua, " "
Lee & Hoyt, " New Haven, Conn.
McElroy Bros., " Bridgeport, " "
Omaha Beef Co., " Danbury, " "
Waterbury Beef Co., " Waterbury, " "
W. W. Coates & Co., Providence, R. I.
A. H. Warthman Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

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KLINCK BROS.,

Dealers in

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BEEF and PORK PRODUCT

OF ALL KINDS.

"HONEY DEW" LARD

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GERMAN-FRENCH-ITALIAN
SCANDINAVIAN & DOMESTIC.

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EXPORTED-TO-EVERY
PART-OF-THE-WORLD.

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PACKERS AND PRESERVERS OF MEATS.

Canned Meats. Canned Soups. Extract of Beef.
Barreled Beef. Smoked Meats. Condensed Mince Meat.

Hotels Supplied with Cuts of Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Poultry, Etc.

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HARRISBURG PROVISION CO.

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NEW YORK CITY.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

THE JACOB DOLD PACKING CO.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

WESTPHALIA
HAM.

CURERS AND JOBBERS OF
PROVISIONS AND CANNED MEATS

WHITE ROSE
LARD.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO FOREIGN TRADE.

AND ALL PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PROVISION COMPANY, CHICAGO
FOWLER BROS. (LIMITED), NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.

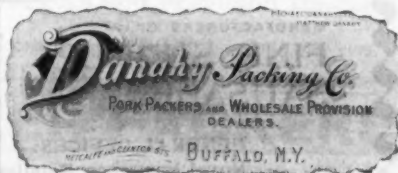
Pork Packers, Lard Refiners and Sausage Makers.

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CELEBRATED
BRANDS OF MEATS AND LARD:

Delmonico Peach and Cherry Brands
OF SMOKED MEATS.
Peach Leaf Lard. Apricot Lard.
ROYAL LILY COMPOUND.

Agents in most of the principal cities in the United States. Correspondence solicited.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PROVISION CO.



NEW CORPORATIONS.

THE EMPIRE LAND & CATTLE CO., Seattle, Wash., has been incorporated with a capital of \$250,000.

THE HOUSTON PACKING CO., of Houston, Tex., has increased its capital stock from \$60,000 to \$90,000.

THE KEARNEY POULTRY & BEE CO., of Omaha, Neb., has been incorporated with a capital of \$2,500.

THE PATERSON BEEF CO., Paterson, N. J., was incorporated with a capital of \$5,000 to carry on the dressed beef business in that city.

THE SCRANTON COLD STORAGE & WAREHOUSE CO. will be incorporated to succeed James & Spruhs, now on Sixth street, Scranton, Pa. They will make ice.

THE PRODUCERS' COTTON OIL CO. was organized at Yazoo City, Mich., with a capital stock of \$100,000. The company will erect a cottonseed oil mill and ginney.

THE JENNINGS PROVISION CO., Chicago, was incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000. The incorporators are J. E. Michaelson, H. A. Daugherty and J. A. Fulenweider.

THE ROCK RIVER ICE CO., Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$2,100, to make ice. The incorporators are John Hofferkamp, Henry Medama and L. Meyers.

THE ATLAS MEAT CO., Salt Lake City, Utah, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000. James Arbuckle is president, Cornelius Hunt treasurer and Louis Ensign secretary.

THE HUDSON RIVER STOCKYARDS AND MARKET CO., New York, capital stock \$15,000, was incorporated. William Eugenberger, T. F. Devoe and James Lord, of New York City, are interested.

THE PEOPLE'S ICE MANUFACTURING CO., Dallas, Texas, capital stock \$50,000, has been incorporated to manufacture ice, light and power. The incorporators are W. H. McGrath, John Frost and Frank Keplinger.

THE FAYETTEVILLE COTTON OIL & FERTILIZER CO., Fayetteville, N. C., was incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000. The incorporators are W. W. Williams, J. B. Williams, C. H. McLaughlin and W. B. Alexandria.

THE CARTARET ICE, TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE CO., Morehead City, N. C., has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$13,000, to make ice, etc. W. S. Chadwick, C. S. Wallace and others are interested.

THE PARAGOONAH CO-OPERATIVE SHEEP RAISING ASSOCIATION, Iron County, Utah, has filed articles of incorporation. Capital stock, \$20,000. William Board-

DIXON'S SILICA GRAPHITE PAINT

FOR TIN OR SHINGLE ROOFS AND IRON WORK. Tin roofs well painted have not required repainting for 10 to 15 years.
IT IS ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

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TINNOL, a Paste that Sticks.

NO PEELING OFF. NO RUST SPOTS ON TIN. NO DISCOLORING OF LABELS.

Write for Sample and Prices to

THE ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO., 11 Gold Street, New York.

man, S. S. Barton, R. A. Robinson and others are interested.

THE SCHMID & PARKER PACKING CO., Sacramento, Cal., has filed articles of incorporation. They will buy and sell live stock, fresh and cured meats, etc. The capital stock is \$100,000, and the directors are Emil Schmid, Walter C. Parker and others.

THE LINFIELD COLD STORAGE & ICE CO., of Spring City, Pa., was incorporated to manufacture ice and conduct a cold storage business. Messrs. G. E. Brownback, J. M. Lewen, Horace Aschenfelder, etc., are interested. The company will equip a large plant with the latest improved refrigerating machinery.

SOAP NOTES.

Plans have been completed for a two-story brick tallow storage house, 79x43 feet, for Berg & Co., Philadelphia.

The property of the Portsmouth Street Railway Co., of Portsmouth, Va., has been purchased by a company of Northern manufacturers for the purpose of establishing an extensive soap works plant.

Haskins Bros., of Sioux City, Iowa, have purchased a soap factory in Omaha, Neb., and will operate it as a branch of their Sioux City plant. It is understood that G. W. Newton will manage the Omaha acquisition.

E. Frobenius has purchased the business of the Kalamazoo Soap Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., from F. C. Eby. Mr. Eby leaves for Detroit, where he will assume the offices of vice-president and general manager of the Wayne Soap Co.

James and Robert Cathcart have re-opened the old Davis soap works in Trenton, N. J., and will do business there under the name of the Capital City Soap Co. The plant has been greatly remodelled and repaired. Messrs. Cathcart are veteran soap makers, and have but recently severed their connections with the Granite City Soap Works, at Newburg, N. Y.

INVENTIVE GENIUS.

Patents, Trade-Marks, Etc., Granted in Washington on March 15.

600,513.—ANIMAL SHEARS; by B. P. Clark, Choteau, Mont., assignor to William Manice and Amelia S. Clark, New York. App. filed July 14, 1897. In shears, the combination of an enclosing case of stationary teeth attached thereto, cutter blades projecting therefrom pivoted in a plane at or near the forward side of said case, a reciprocating bar for actuating said cutter blades and a track for said bar attached to said case.

CHINE; by Frank W. Cross, Baltimore, Md., assignor of one-half to Henry F. Getz, Washington, D. C. A cottonseed hulling machine comprising a slotted plate, and a rubber device arranged above the plate and permanently out of contact therewith adapted to rub the seed over the surface of the plate and against the edges of the clots to split the hulls.

600,840.—REFRIGERATOR CAR; by Edward L. McDonell, Muskegon, Mich. App. filed Nov. 10, 1896. In a car of the character described, the combination with the main receptacle contained therein, formed with air spaces therearound, and the ends of the receptacle cut away on a bevel forming enlarged air chambers at such points, and the grating connecting the upper edges of the receptacle with the car.

CATTLE PEST IN ASIA.

The Asiatic cattle pest is assuming serious dimensions. Every European government is much concerned in regard thereto. It would not be surprising if there was a general interdiction on the importation of Asiatic meat and skins into European markets. In fact, this action has already been taken by France and the prospect in this connection is calculated to aggravate the conditions prevailing in regard to the shortness of the European hide and skin supply.

INTERNATIONAL PACKING CO.,

PORK PACKERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF....

FINE SUMMER SAUSAGE.

AND JOBBERS OF PROVISIONS.

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Ground Bone, Horns and Cattle Switches, Selected Hides.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR SHOP FAT AND KIDNEY SUET.

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SWIFT'S..... CHICAGO DRESSED Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork

AND A FULL LINE OF

SWIFT'S FINE PROVISIONS

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New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City.

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G. F. & E. C. Swift, 105 Barclay st.
Gansevoort Beef Co., 22 and 24 10th ave.
Washington Market Sheep Co., W. Washington Market.
Swift Provision Co., Cor. 13th st. and 10th ave.
G. F. Swift & Co., Manhattan Market (W. 35th st.).
Swift Sheep & Prov'n Co., 11th ave., 34th and 35th sts.

North River Beef Co., Foot W. 39th st.
Riverside Beef Co., 130th st. and 12th ave.
Swift Bros., Morrisania, 760 and 771 Westchester ave.
Harlem Beef Co., Foot East 127th st.
Murray Hill Beef Co., Foot East 31st st.
Centre Market Beef Co., Cor. Centre and Grand sts.

BROOKLYN.

Swift Brothers, 182 and 184 Fort Greene place.
Fort Greene Sheep Co., 172 Fort Greene place.

Williamsburgh Beef Co., 100 and 102 N. 6th st.
Brooklyn Beef Co., 74 and 76 Atlantic ave.,
Swift Brothers, Wallabout Market.

JERSEY CITY.

Swift and Company, Ninth Street Market, 138 9th st. Swift and Company, Wayne Street Market.

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Proprietors.

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PACKERS AND JOBBERS OF
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Highest Award, Diploma and Medal, at World's Fair, for Pure Lard, Hams, Bacon, Bbl. Pork, Neutral Lard, Sausages.

PURE LEAF LARD, 2, 5, 10-LB. PAIL TUBS,
TIERCES.

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444, 446 & 448 PRODUCE EXCHANGE, N. Y. CITY.

Try their North Star Brand for something extra choice. Sure to please.

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William Ottmann & Co.,

PROVISIONS,
POULTRY
AND GAME,

BUTCHERS, PACKERS AND EXPORTERS,

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NEW YORK.

G. & D. ISAACS,

Abattoir and Salesroom:
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BUTCHERS**

MANUFACTURERS OF

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John P. Squire & Sons' HAMS AND BACON

ARE THE FINEST IN THE WORLD

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Their process of preparing and curing gives that delicate flavor and beautiful color
for which they are noted, and adapts them to any climate or season of the year.

OUR KETTLE RENDERED LEAF LARD CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

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HALSTEAD & CO.,

Packers and Provision Dealers.

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**PLANKINTON
PACKING CO.,**

**PORK AND BEEF PACKERS
AND PROVISION DEALERS.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.**

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET.

Considering the weakness shown in the grain markets, provisions have shown up very well indeed this week. It is true that prices are lower, but this has been caused by lack of speculation more than anything else. The feature of provisions for the week has been the liquidation, a great deal of long stuff coming out on stop orders. Outside buying, which has for a considerable time been a feature of the market, has dropped off, possibly because of the war scare and because of the decline in prices. There is no inclination to bolster prices. The theory is that the political situation will be getting more exciting and uncertain until the report concerning the Maine disaster is in. The speculative leaders know of the bad bank statements in New York for the last two weeks, and they know that the West and Northwest has been liquidating in a small way at the dictation of their banks, so that it is not at all likely that they will take the bull side on any scale except at inviting prices. The bull campaign has been interrupted by the war scare, and there is no prospect of its being renewed until the trouble with Spain is settled one way or the other. Bulls do not believe a war would make low prices, but they do feel that a money scare would be the first result of hostilities. Therefore every sensible operator feels that he must keep snug until that has passed of the prospect of it has disappeared. The weakness in grains has caused a depressing effect on the market. Last Saturday pork dropped below \$10, a decline of nearly \$1.50 from the high point in the recent bulge. Lard and ribs are both lower. There has been nothing in the hog receipts to cause uneasiness. Receipts at the seven Western points show an increase as compared with last year, but the average weight of hogs is lighter. But the increase in receipts of hogs is fully balanced by the improvement in the cash trade. Lard has shown more strength than the other hog products. The consumption of the pure article is larger than of recent years. A cottonseed oil man who does a large business with the packers says that the consumption of cottonseed oil by makers of compound lard has decreased nearly 50 per cent. within two years. This is due to the low prices of lard, which has checked the adulteration. The soap makers here and in Europe have increased their consumption of cottonseed oil products, so that the loss of trade from the lard men is made up. So long as lard remains around present prices they do not look for a large adulteration of it. Ribs are not expected to go below 5c. Indeed, it looks as if bottom prices have been reached. The cash demand continues fair, and there is a good inquiry for side meats of all kinds. Notwithstanding the war scare and general uncertainty the provision market is in a healthy condition, and has a good undertone. Provisions are as good a purchase now as they ever have been. Prices are low, but the general feeling is bullish, though little business is being done in the pit. Following is the report of the market by days:

Saturday, March 12.—Liquidation was the order of the day in provisions. Commission houses generally were letting go long product. The demand was from scalpers. Receipts of hogs were 11,000, with prices steady at the yards.

Monday, March 14.—Provisions were weak. Outside liquidation was the important circum-

stance. The packers gave no support. Receipts of hogs were 28,000, with prices 5c. lower. Shipments of product for the 48 hours were liberal, 2,600,000 lb cured meats and 1,900,000 lb lard.

Tuesday, March 15.—Provisions started strong on light hog receipts, only 15,000, instead of 24,000, as estimated. Prices at the yards were $2\frac{1}{2}$ @5c. higher. The liquidation of outside product by commission houses kept up. The close showed all the early advance lost. Shipments for the day were 4,000,000 lb meats and 2,300,000 lb lard.

Wednesday, March 16.—Provisions were slow most of the day, with only a scalping trade conducted. The market eased off in sympathy with grain. Receipts of hogs 25,000, with 58,400 at seven Western points.

Thursday, March 17.—Provisions opened higher, with offerings light and traders generally inclined to buy. Shipments were light. Receipts of hogs, 22,000—4,000 less than estimated. At seven Western points 50,700, same as last year. Good buying by commission houses caused the market to advance late in the session.

Friday, March 18.—Market opened steady at yesterday's closing figures. Receipts of hogs 22,000, with 52,600 at Western points. Hogs packed in the West last week, 345,000, an increase of 35,000 over same week last year. Market closed dull, but steady.

RANGE OF PRICES.**SATURDAY, MARCH 12.**

POBK—(Per Barrel)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May.....	10.05	10.17½	9.95	9.95
July.....	10.20	10.25	10.00	10.02½
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
May.....	5.17½	5.20	5.10	5.12½
July.....	5.25	5.25	5.17½	5.20
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	5.10	5.10	5.02½	5.05
July.....	5.15	5.15	5.07½	5.10

MONDAY, MARCH 14.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
May.....	9.95	9.97½	9.80	9.82½
July.....	10.00	10.00	9.90	9.90
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
May.....	5.10	5.10	5.05	5.07½
July.....	5.17½	5.20	5.12½	5.15
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	5.02½	5.02½	4.95	5.00
July.....	5.07½	5.07½	5.02½	5.05

TUESDAY, MARCH 15.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
May.....	9.90	10.00	9.80	9.80
July.....	9.95	10.05	9.85	9.85
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
May.....	5.10	5.12½	5.05	5.07½
July.....	5.17½	5.20	5.15	5.15
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	5.00	5.07½	5.00	5.02½
July.....	5.07½	5.15	5.07½	5.07½

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
May.....	9.75	9.85	9.75	9.77½
July.....	9.80	9.90	9.80	9.82½
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
May.....	5.07½	5.07½	5.02½	5.05
July.....	5.12½	5.15	5.10	5.12½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	5.00	5.02½	5.00	5.02½
July.....	5.05	5.07½	5.05	5.07½

THURSDAY, MARCH 17.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
May.....	9.82½	9.95	9.80	9.92½
July.....	9.87½	10.02½	9.85	9.97½
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
May.....	5.10	5.17½	5.10	5.15
July.....	5.17½	5.22½	5.12½	5.22½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	5.05	5.12½	5.05	5.10
July.....	5.12½	5.17½	5.07½	5.15

FRIDAY, MARCH 18.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
May.....	9.92½	9.92½	9.87½	9.90
July.....	9.97½	9.97½	9.92½	9.95
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
May.....	5.15	5.15	5.12½	5.12½
July.....	5.20	5.22½	5.20	5.20
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	5.07½	5.10	5.07½	5.07½
July.....	5.12½	5.15	5.12½	5.12½

NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY.

Employers in want of help, and employees in search of positions, and such wanting to dispose of machinery or desiring to purchase same should look at our WANT AND FOR SALE COLUMN on page 46.

** The many friends of Mr. H. Scheideberg, dealer in casings, are sorry to hear of his having been compelled to be abed sick, and we hope that he may speedily recover.

** The new premises of the New York Veal and Mutton Co., Forty-third street and Second avenue, are nearing completion, and they will move in there in about a week.

** A syndicate of butchers has secured, as far as report goes, the premises formerly occupied by the famous "Haymarket" resort, and the erection of a meat depot for hotel supplies is talked of.

** Armour Packing Co., North Sixth street, Brooklyn, have recently enlarged their ice box 16 feet from the front, giving them facilities for handling a couple of extra cars of meats and provisions.

** The building formerly occupied by Armour & Co., of North Sixth street, Brooklyn, has been torn down and work commenced upon a new building which will be in every way more commodious and up-to-date.

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Produce Exchange memberships quoted nominally at about \$150.

Mr. Wm. Selby, pork packer, of Newark, N. J., was a visitor on the floor of the Produce Exchange this week.

Frank H. Brainard, president of the New York Produce Exchange, was appointed by Governor Black a member of the committee to investigate the canal frauds.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers on Wednesday of this week there were elected as members of the Exchange Theo. D. Irwin (Halstead & Co., provisions) and H. Piper (C. H. Pearson & Co., flour and grain).

by W. S. Walsh.
Visitors at the Exchange were: J. G. Suydam, C. G. Gates, H. N. Wrenn, H. L. Swift and M. F. Driscoll, from Chicago; E. A. Warner, Minneapolis; H. P. Low, Star City, Ind.; G. T. Campbell, Halifax, N. S.; W. D. Gray, Milwaukee; Theo. S. Whitman, Annapolis, N. S.; C. Lee Abell, Buffalo.

Old members of the Exchange who recall the time a few years since, when H. P. Low was a prominent dealer here, in the provision trade, were glad this week to see him once more among his old friends on the floor, and that he had found time to leave his attractive farm home in Star City, Ind., even for this short visit.

There were this week proposed for membership of the Exchange, John L. Bruning (Huber & Co., flour), proposed by Jas. Fellows; Louis Weidman (The Weidman Co-operative Co.), proposed by A. Schwerdfeger; Geo. C. Shayne (Shane Bros., flour), proposed by H. J. Greenbank; Fred. W. Hvorslef (Bennett, Walsh & Co., ship brokers), proposed by the Gratuity Fund.

The Gratuity Fund has done well in paying the gratuities on the large number of deaths in excess of fifty for the year without making assessments upon the members, but the surplus beyond \$750,000 has been absorbed and as conforming to the provisions of the by-laws, the first of assessments in excess of fifty for the year has taken place, with Franklin Woodruff's death.

The destruction of the Intermountain Salt Co.'s plant, in Salt Lake City, has brought a deluge of orders to the Nebo Salt Co., which has been under lease to, and its product entirely controlled by the first-named company, since last year.

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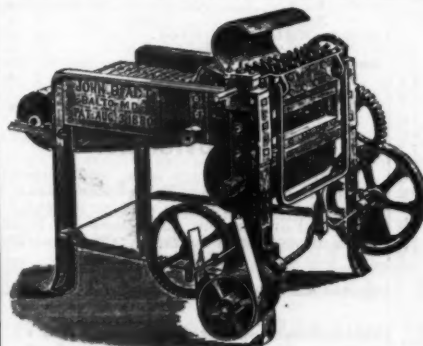
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EAST BUFFALO.

Hogs—Cars on sale, 15; market active, higher; Yorkers, good weights, 160 to 180 lb., \$4.15@4.20; pigs and light, \$3.95@4.05; pigs, \$3.80@3.90; mixed packers, \$4.17@4.20; medium, \$4.20; heavy shipping grades, \$4.20@4.22½; roughs, \$3.60@3.85.

EAST LIBERTY.

Hogs steady; best medium weights, \$4.10@4.17; best heavy Yorkers, \$4.05@4.10; light Yorkers, \$3.90@4.00; pigs, \$3.70@3.85; heavy weights, \$4@4.10.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Hogs steady at \$3.80@4.

PEORIA.

Live Hogs—Market firmer; light, \$3.65@3.80; mixed, \$3.70@3.90; heavy, \$3.80@3.97; roughs, \$3.50@3.65.

ST. LOUIS.

Hogs 5c. lower. Yorkers, \$3.65@3.85; packers, \$3.70@3.90; butchers, \$3.90@4.

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Market is decidedly better, and a firmer tone prevails, but we are not justified in quoting the little advance asked by a few houses, as sales can be readily made at below figures. We quote:

Live spring lambs, per lb. 5½ a 6
" sheep, good to prime, " 4 a 5
" poor to fair, " 3 a 4½

LIVE POULTRY.

Trade is slow. Dealers have considerable stock on hand, and they are taking the fresh offerings at a trifle lower on the week's dealings. Chickens in light supply and firm. Not many turkeys arriving. Ducks and geese dragging, especially the latter, with outside figures extreme. Pigeons steady. We quote:

Fowls, Western, per lb. 9½ a 9¾
" Southern and Southwestern, per lb. 9½ a 9¾
Chickens, Western, per lb. 8½ a 9
" Roosters, per lb. 8½ a 9
" Turkeys, per lb. 10 a 11
Ducks, fattened, per pair 75 a 80
Ducks, av. Western, per pair 60 a 70
" Southern and Southwestern, per pair 50 a 55
Geese fattened, per pair 1 37 a 40
Geese, av. Western, per pair 1 12 a 17
" Southern and Southwestern, pair 1 00 a 1 00
Pigeons, per pair 25 a 25

DRESSED BEEF.

No improvement in the demand for city dressed, dull and dragging hardly expresses the tone of general business. Native can be shaded fully a ¼c. in favor of the buyer, but although the same state of things exists with Western, sales cannot be made except at an advance of ½c. on our previous figures. "Get your price or keep the goods" is the instruction received by local managers from their Western headquarters. We quote:

Choice Native, heavy 8 a 8½
" light 7½ a 7¾
Common to fair Native 7 a 7½
Choice Western, heavy 7 a 7½
" light 6½ a 7
Good to prime Western 7½ a 7¾
Common to fair Texas 6½ a 6¾
Good to choice Heifers 6½ a 7
Choice Cows 6 a 6½
Common to fair Cows 5 a 5½
Good to choice Oxen and Steers 5 a 5½
Common to fair Oxen and Steers 4½ a 5
Fleischy Bologna Bulls 4½ a 5½
Bologna Cow beef, boned 4½ a 5½

DRESSED CALVES.

Receipts fair, and with a very good trade market ruled steady at unchanged figures for city dressed; strictly prime country dressed veals brought 10c., though very good lines sold at 9½c., and poorer grades ranged lower, as quoted. We quote:

Veals, City dressed, prime 9 a 11½
" common to good 8 a 8½
Country dressed, prime 10 a 10½
" common to good 5 a 9½

DRESSED HOGS.

Although live hogs have advanced during the week, dressed have moved very slow, and with a dull market our quotations are extreme. Country dressed held about steady, but very dull also. We quote:

Hogs, heavy 5½ a 5¾
Hogs, 160 lbs. 5 a 5½
Hogs, 160 lbs. 5 a 5½
Hogs, 160 lbs. 5 a 5½
Pigs 6½ a 6¾
Country dressed 4 a 6½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Sheep steady. Lambs firmer, fair demand and higher, with the prospect of reaching 10c. in a day or two. We quote:

Good to choice lambs 9 a 9½
Common to medium lambs 8 a 8½
Good to prime sheep 7 a 7½
Common to medium 6 a 7

DRESSED POULTRY.

Receipts last six days 7,202 packages, previous six days 10,011 packages, corresponding six days last year 7,360 packages. The receipts are not nearly so large as last week and the quality of fresh killed is largely irregular. Some few parcels still coming dry-packed, but rarely in good condition, and lead have the preference. Demand continues slow. Turkeys are nearly all to large, and sell slowly at irregular prices. Western fowls in fair supply, but bulk are too heavy. Selected small fowls not plenty and firm at 8½c. Chickens are all more or less staggy, and of uncertain value. Broilers in moderate supply and steady. Fresh capons in lighter receipt, and choice grades firmly held. Ducks and geese are dull and irregular. In frozen poultry, turkeys are held fairly steady, but demand limited; soft-meated roasting chickens and fancy dry-picked broilers have a moderate inquiry, but fowls, ducks and geese neglected. We quote:

FRESH KILLED.
Turkeys, Western, straight home, per lb. 12 a 12½
" mixed, young home & toms 10½ a 11
" young toms, prime, per lb. 10 a 10½
" young and old toms, heavy 9 a 9½
Broilers, Phila., 3-3½ lbs. to pair, per lb. 25 a 30
" 4-5 16 a 20
Chickens, Phila., choice, per lb. 14 a 15
" fair to good 10 a 12
Chickens, Jersey, prime, per lb. 10 a 11
" State and Penn., good to prime 8½ a 8¾
" Western, dry-picked, av. best 8 a 8½
" Western, scalded, av. best 8 a 8½
" Western, fair to good 7 a 7½
" and fowls, mixed, West., av. best 8½ a 9
" fr to good 7½ a 8
Fowls, State and Penn., good to prime 8½ a 8¾
" Western, prime, dry-picked 8 a 8½
" " iced 8 a 8½
" fair to good 7 a 7½
Old Cocks, Western 5 a 5½
Capons, Phila., fancy, 8 lbs. and over, ea. 15 a 16
" medium sizes 13 a 14
" small and slips 10 a 12
" Western, choice, 8 lbs. and over, ea. 13 a 14
" medium sizes 12 a 12½
" small and slips 10 a 11
Ducks, Western, fancy, per lb. 8 a 8½
" fair to good 6 a 7
Geese, Western, prime 7 a 7½
" fair to good 5 a 6
Squabs, choice, large white, per doz. 2 20 a 2 20
" small and poor, per doz. 1 25 a 1 50

FROZEN.
Turkeys, selected, No. 1 18 a 18½
" locality frozen, average best 12 a 13
" No. 2 9 a 10
Chickens, fancy, soft-meated 10 a 11
" average, No. 1 9 a 9½
" No. 2 6 a 8
Fowls, No. 1 8 a 8½
" No. 2 7 a 8
Broilers, Western, dry-picked 14 a 16
" scalded 12 a 14
Ducks, No. 1 16 a 18
" No. 2 7 a 8
Geese, No. 1 9 a 10
" No. 2 7 a 8

PROVISIONS.

Trade has been very slow, and demand so moderate that to effect sales hams, bacon, bellies and loins have been sold at irregular figures, and our present quotations can be shaded in almost every instance. We quote:

(JOBBER TRADE).
Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average 9 a 9½
" 12 to 14 8½ a 9½
" heavy 8 a 8½
California hams, smoked, light 9½ a 10
" heavy 9 a 9½
Smoked bacon, boneless 9½ a 10
" (rib in) 8½ a 9
Dried beef sets 14 a 15
Smoked beef tongues, per lb. 14 a 14½
" shoulders 6 a 6½
Pickled bellies, light 7 a 8
" heavy 6 a 7
Fresh pork loins, City 7½ a 8
" Western 8½ a 7½

FISH.

Cod, heads off 4 a 5
" heads on 7 a 8
Halibut, White 6 a 7
" Grey 6 a 7
Striped bass 12½ a 16
Bluefish, Frozen 6 a 8
Eels, skinned 6 a 12½
" skin on 3 a 6
White perch 4 a 6
Flounders 3 a 5

Salmon, Western 20 a 22
" frozen 7 a 7
Smelts, Kennebec 4 a 6
" Scotia, frozen 3 a 6
Lobsters, large 14 a 15
" medium 8 a 10
Herrings 4 a 4
Red snappers 4 a 4
Mackerel Spanish, green, frozen 12 a 15
" frozen 15 a 15
Shad, bucks 12 a 15
Shad, roes 12 a 15
Scallops 1 00 a 2 00
Soft crabs 1 a 1
Portfish 1 a 1
Weakfish, frozen 10 a 12
Sea bass 10 a 12
White fish 8 a 10
Pompano 20 a 20
Haddock 3 a 3½
King fish, live 10 a 15
" frozen 6 a 6
Clascons 4 a 4½
Prawn 75 a 1 00
Sea trout 6 a 6

GAME.

Prime grouse and quail in good demand and firm. Wild ducks plenty, slow and irregular. Rabbits and venison neglected and nominal. We quote:

Partridges, per pair, fair to choice 1 35 a 1 40
Grouse, prime, dark, undrawn, per pair 1 20 a 1 25
" pin-tails, per pair 50 a 1 00
" inferior, per pair 1 75 a 2 00
Quail, Western, per doz., prime 1 40 a 1 60
" Southern 1 40 a 1 60
Wild ducks, canvas, per pair 1 00 a 2 00
" redhead 75 a 1 25
" ruddy 25 a 30
" mallard 60 a 80
" black 60 a 80
" blue wing teal, per pair 40 a 50
" green wing teal 25 a 40
" common 25 a 25
Rabbits, prime, per pair 12 a 15
Jack Rabbits, per pair 12 a 15
Venison, saddles, per lb. 12 a 15
" whole deer, per lb. 10 a 10

BUTTER.

Receipts last six days, 29,963 packages; previous six days, 31,411 packages. A fair demand prevails, and the market is in a very satisfactory condition. Fresh supplies are more moderate this week and that is giving opportunity to work off some of the stock left over from previous arrivals. Strictly fancy fresh creamery does not require much effort to place at 19c. Seconds not plenty, and steady. No further sales of storage goods. Only small lots of new State dairy arriving and they sell well at 18c. Imitation creamery when fine, commands 16½c., but some nice lots go for 16c. The bulk of factory is going for export. Process butter slow at 16@16½c. for fancy. We quote:

NEW BUTTER
Creamery, Western, extras, per lb. 19 a 19
" firsts 18 a 18½
" seconds 15 a 17½
" thirds 13 a 15½
" State fancy 18½ a 19
" firsts 17½ a 18
" thirds to seconds 15 a 17
State dairy, half firkin tubs, fancy 16 a 17
" firsts 16 a 17
" Welsh tubs, finest 17 a 17½
" firsts 16 a 16½
" tubs, seconds 14½ a 15½
Western imitation creamery, extras 15 a 15½
" firsts 15 a 15½
" seconds 13½ a 14
" factory, extras 14 a 14½
" firsts 14 a 14½
" seconds 13 a 13½
" lower grades 12 a 13
Rolls, choice 14 a 14½
" poor to prime 13 a 13½

OLD BUTTER.

Creamery, Western, summer-make, finest 17 a 17
" com. to prime 14 a 16
State dairy, tubs or firkins, finest 18½ a 17
" good to prime 15 a 16
" poor to fair 13 a 14½
Western, factory 12 a 14

CHEESE.

Receipts last six days, 6,888 boxes; previous six days, 11,322 boxes. The home trade demand continues moderate and of a peddling character. Exporters are still looking around for good quality at about 7c. or a trifle under, but we do not hear of much actual fresh business during the week. Skins have very little demand and prices nominally unchanged. Cable 38s. 6d. We quote:

NEW CHEESE.
State, full cream, large, fancy, Sept. 7½ a 7¾
" choice, large 7 a 7½
" fair to good 6 a 6½
" common 6 a 6½
" colored, small, fancy, Sept. 8 a 8
" white, " Sept. 7½ a 8
" small, choice 7½ a 8
" common to good 6 a 7½

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A. J. Wilmerding, Baltimore, Md., and
others.

BUTCHERS.

The following Mortgages on Butchers' Fixtures, Bills of Sale, etc., have been recorded during the past week up to Saturday, March 12, 1898. They are a reprint from our National Retail Butchers' Review, 284-286 Pearl Street, New York, sent out to houses on March 14, who subscribe to same.

MANHATTAN BOROUGH.
(New York City.)**Mortgages.**

Baff, Barnet, 231 West 27th St.; to D. Goldstein.....	\$100
Lebowitz, Morris, 1450 3d Ave.; to A. Goodman.....	400
Siegel, I. & L., 311 East 54th St.; to I. Kurtz.....	250
Schwalm, Chas., 144 7th Ave.; to Mary Schwalm.....	200
Traina & Coltone, 222 Elizabeth St.; to M. Guggenheim.....	150
Victorowitz, A., 101 Columbia St.; to F. Hillman.....	56
Weber, Wilhelmina, 34 Forsyth St.; to C. Weber.....	1,500

Bills of Sale.

Bernstein, Henry, 159 East 110th; to M. B. Zittel.....	
Fortgang, Minnie, 225 Delancey St.; to B. Berestenbaune.....	100
Janda & Getz, 3320 Third Ave.; to F. Nedobitz.....	100
Matthner, Ed., 202 Ave. A.; to J. Finkbeiner.....	175
Myer, Ernest, 222 West 124th St.; to Adolph Myer.....	250
Rosenberg, Frank, 205 Stanton St.; to S. Korn.....	300
Roessner, A. & M., 8th St. and Ave. C; to L. Spanier.....	200

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.**Mortgages.**

Williams, C., 333 Fifth Ave.; to O. G. Williams.....	500
Weiss, Rosie, 410 Bushwick Ave.; to M. Laubmann.....	75
Williams, Annie, 333 5th Ave.; to C. Williams.....	500

Bills of Sale.**HUDSON COUNTY.****Mortgages.**

Gordon, J. H.; to W. H. Von Ojen....	100
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GROCERS.

The following Mortgages on Grocers' Fixtures, Bills of Sale, etc., have been recorded during the past week up to Saturday, March 12, 1898. They are a reprint from our National Retail Butchers' Review, 284-286 Pearl Street, New York, sent out to houses on March 14, who subscribe to same.

MANHATTAN BOROUGH.
(New York City.)**Mortgages.**

Carlucis Maria, 25 Roosevelt; to S. Caputo.....	\$306
Dirado, G., 837 2d Ave.; to G. Lopez.....	575
Dunlop, Emily, 175th and Washington Ave.; to J. H. Mohlman Co.....	252
Dunlop, Emily, 1815 Washington Ave.; to Meyer & Lange.....	91
Davis & Oetjen, Tremont Ave. and Ryer Pl.; to H. Rieker.....	3,667
Ehrenworth, S. S., 552 2d Ave.; to M. Steinik.....	60
Guinsberg, H. & S., 136 Monroe; to I. A. Krulintch.....	300
Valley Milk Co. (Milk Fixtures).....	386
Rozenzewig, Simon, 25 Henry; to R. Hill.....	25
Smith, Agnes H., 46 and 48 E. 14th; to F. Bronson et al. (R.).....	6,872
Curiel, Alex., 138 E. 57th; to Sarah Curiel.....	2,500
Davis, Wm., 44 Maiden Lane; to E. R. Biehler.....	35
Feeney, Peter, 100 W. 32d; to E. R. Biehler.....	28
Lehmann, Julius, 204 9th Ave.; to Bertha Lehmann.....	2,100
Morton, Rose M., 2087 1st Ave.; to H. Koch.....	100
Muro, Andres, 60th and Lexington Ave.; to Duparquet, H. & M. Co.....	145
Ott, Jos., 15 Bible House; to Levy Bros.....	200
Opocinsky & Deutsch, 126 2d Ave.; to S. Wechelmann.....	400
Powers, C. R., 203-205 E. 22d; to E. R. Biehler.....	5,000
Reynolds, Martin, 260 W. 47th; to M.	

Malzer.....	260
Schachel, Anna, Broadway and 26th; to J. A. Keenan.....	2,800
Schachel, Anna, 107 W. 44th; to Duparquet, H. & M. Co.....	108
Tionon, Peter, 6 Columbus Ave.; to Bramhall, D. & Co. (R.).....	339
Tyson, J. M., 738 9th Ave.; to Bramhall, D. & Co. (R.).....	35
Weiss, Jacob, 126 2d Ave.; to S. Wechselman.....	350

Bills of Sale.

Barrows, G. H., 486 9th Ave.; to G. W. Martin & Bro.....	1
Burgio, Louis, 206 Mulberry; to C. Bergamo.....	1
Caputo, S., 25 Roosevelt; to M. Carlucis Coney, Frank, 1836 2d Ave.; to J. J. Hackett.....	250
Dunlop, Emily, 175th and Washington Ave.; to J. Y. Fitzsimmons.....	600
Fitzsimmons, J. Y., 631 Amsterdam to F. J. Buckmann.....	1,000
Hersberger, Jonathan, 525 W. 36th; to Carolina Hersberger.....	550
Holtzman, Hyman, 114 Madison Ave.; to A. Greenapple.....	275
Lerner, Eddy, 125 Ridge; to S. Brotylawsky.....	75
Levin, H. & A., 377 E. 4th; to S. Gorowitz.....	50
Mosas, Gabriel, 1703 Madison Ave.; to Robert Mosas.....	600
Palmer, J. J., 414 W. 53d; to J. L. Hicks Riekens, Hy., Tremont Ave. and Ryer Pl.; to Davis & Oetjen.....	1
Schneider, Sol., 232 Wooster; to Kate Schneider.....	4,667
Wilkins, Herman, 241 Hester; to Miller & Gaus.....	500
	125

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.**Mortgages.**

Froyland, D. B., 572 Clinton; to F. Johnson.....	150
Mastropalo, S., 191-193 3d Ave.; to G. Manarone.....	175
Segelken, C., 295 5th Ave.; to J. H. Luis.....	3,000
Hansen, H., 402 Manhattan Ave.; to C. M. Moyregades.....	125
Minster, W. H., 193 Flatbush Ave.; to E. E. Bedell.....	150
Smith, Hattie G., 330 Fulton; to Rachel W. Macomber.....	200
Murray, M. H. & G., Ocean Ave.; to G. Krueger B. Co.....	2,000

Bills of Sale.

Biswurm, J. E., 897 De Kalb Ave.; to A. Allgeier.....	250
Hersch, Bella, 200 Boerum; to M. Smolensky.....	200
Kaempfer, G. A., 371 and 385 Warren St.; to H. Kaempfer.....	2,000
Koehler, G. & J. Kuker, 331 Leonard; to W. Schlumidt.....	1,000
Mapes, B. N., 897 DeKalb Ave.; to J. E. & V. Biswurm.....	200
Ryan, P., 197 5th Ave.; to W. Walz.....	132
Wilson, J., 510 Marcy Ave.; to A. Brandt and H. Hebar.....	Nom.
Wobig, Louisa, 287 3d Ave.; to J. Hafner.....	300

HUDSON COUNTY.**Mortgages.**

Hanby, J. R.; to W. H. Weld.....	150
Holling, E. H., Guttenberg; to J. H. Peters.....	1,000
Young, F. C.; to Louisa Young.....	800

Bills of Sale.

Miller, Edward; to Mrs. Rose Cook....	500
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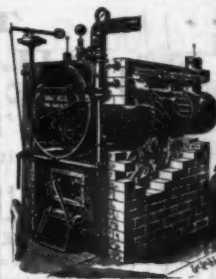
ESSEX COUNTY.**Mortgages.**

Van Hoorn, Cornelius; to H. Liebeskind (Hotel).....	700
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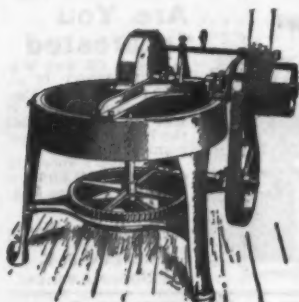
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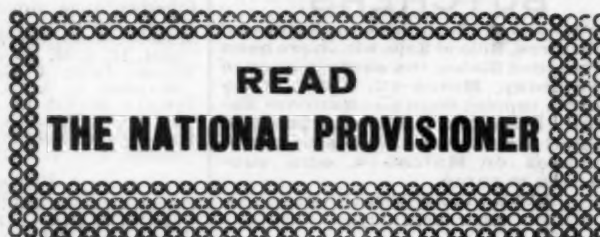


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PELTS

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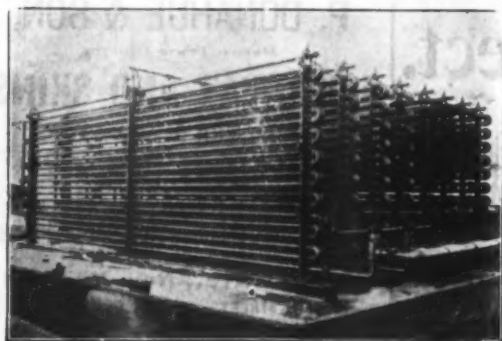
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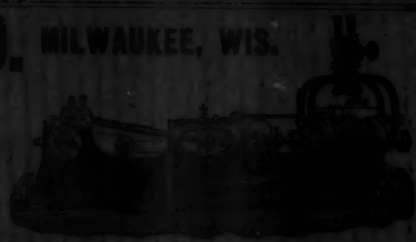
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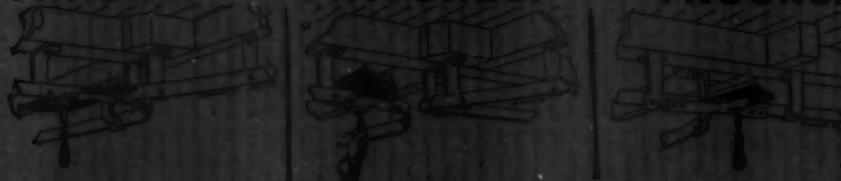
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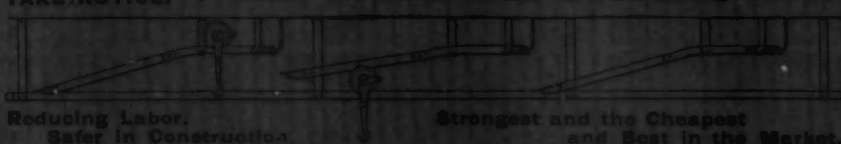


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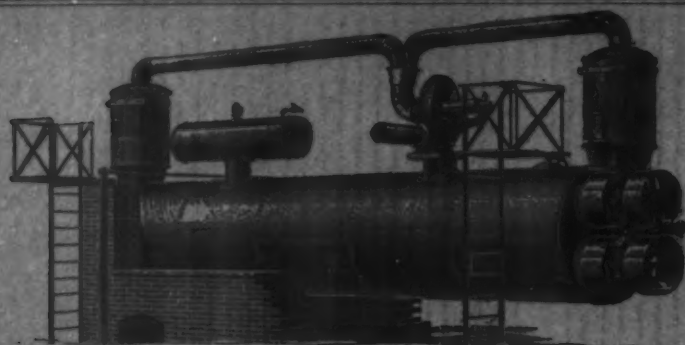
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